15 MAY 1945 - 6 AUGUST 1945

CBS Hottelet Feature Story 2030 August 1945

Strangely enough the first thing that really got on its feet in Berlin after the complete collapse of the Nazis was the theater. People were still standing ankle deep in brick and dust and the miscellaneous filth that war kicks up in a broken city; they were still lining up at horse pumps to draw water and gathering around the tail end of Russian trucks to get the loaves of bread that were thrown to them from --- in short the place was still a complete mess when the theaters began to open up.

The Russian policy was to calm the people down as quickly as possible. Very many of them were still half hysterical after literally weeks spent in the cellar -- a lot of the civilians were in a state bordering on shell shock. -- In this condition they were more likely to cause trouble. So the Russians set about quieting them the way you quiet a horse that you've just led out of a burning barn.

Newspapers were started and almost at once they began advertising theatrical performances --- there were plays, and there were vaudeville acts and concerts. People read the familiar names of actors and came to the conclusion that --- well, maybe things were slightly better than they'd feared. ---- There was one coincidence that got quite a laugh. It just so happened that the theater which was least damaged had, as its last remaining scenery the sets for a comedy entitled the Rape of the Sabines. And, in view of the antics of the Russian soldiers the first few weeks that gave the Berliners a laugh.

Most of the theaters in Berlin are badly damaged - most of the sets and costumes destroyed. The great State Opera has just about enough props to put on a high school commencement show. The various companies and actors were scattered. Lots, including the biggest opera singers had fled to south Germany. But things got going right away -- the actors who had been members of the Nazi party or prominent pro-nazis took up bricklaying. The remainder got together and started to work. Plays and concerts and dance recitals have been given in movies and big halls -- anyplace with a roof. And one of the boroughs of Berlin has an open air theater going now, where

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of the boroughs of Berlin has an opera six theaters going now, where

they're giving the Taming of the Shrew.

The Russians helped out considerably by exempting actors and singers from compulsory labor, and by giving them - along with scientists and heavy manual laborers - the biggest food ration.

As far as the repertoire is concerned, there's been no trend. Theaters have given Shakespeare, Shaw, Schiller -- nothing new at all. There are no signs of anything having been created underground, the way it happened in France. Instead ---/There is a conscious effort to try to pick up the cultural thread of the Weimar Republic. Actors who haven't been seen for years, Jewish producers and directors are popping up here and there. On September first they're going to reppen the famous German Theater - the Deutsches Theater -, where Max Reinhardt worked until the Nazis kicked him out. And they're going to give it the name - Max Reinhardt's Deutsches Theater.

The State Opera is about to open again, in a former musical comedy theater, with Orpheus and Eurydike. They won't be giving any Wagner,/not because they don't want to, but because there isn't room for large enough an orchestra. Meanwhile the best singers that are left - people like Tiana Lemnitz and Erna Berger go around giving concerts for a sack of potatoes and a few heads of cabbage -- and very glad to get it.

The public is a very good one. Travel is difficult, and they come to do more than enjoy themselves. Good theater is one of the few things they have that remind them of civilized existence.

That's why it struck me as a bit peculiar, and reminded me of stories I'd heard of vice in Berlin after the last war, when at the opening of a new cabaret tonight the loudest applause was given to a female impersonator.

This is Richard C. Hottelet reporting from Berlin, returning you to CBS in New York.

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CBS Hottelet Feature Story 2030 2 August 1945

I can't imagine that it will be any consolation to you - but little as ~~you've~~ WERE TOLD ~~known~~ about the Potsdam Conference, the German people, in whose midst it's been taking place ~~have been~~ were told/less. even As a matter of fact the main purpose of the ~~gigantic~~ security blackout that was ~~kx~~ imposed on Potsdam was to keep the Germans from knowing anything at all.

The Germans in the Russian Zone were told that the Big Three were meeting. They have not yet heard that the meeting is over. They were not ~~kxxxx~~ even allowed to learn that it was taking place in Potsdam. The extent of their knowledge is based on a few scraps of news printed under foreign datelines. Mostly they've been simple two line bulletins like - The meetings of the Big Three are continuing. Good progress is being made. --- The only exception so far has been the ultimatum to Japan, which was reported pretty fully in the Berlin Press.

That's as far as actual news is concerned. ~~kxxxxxxx~~ ~~xx~~ It's selfevident that no speculation about the conference was permitted at all - either about time, place or subject. But then there's the matter of comment. This Big Three meeting was mainly held to decide the future of Germany -- fix the boundaries within which Germany is going to exist, decide on the internal administration of the country, settle the details of a four power ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ occupation which may last for years and may last forever. You'd think that a certain amount of newspaper comment and editorials would be called for. --- But this ~~is a~~ total defeat. There was practically no voice raised to say anything about the ~~xx~~ conference.

For which there are various reasons. The newspapers ~~xxxxxxx~~ in Berlin are ~~xx~~ still under Russian supervision. The Russians did not specifically order the editors to refrain from comment, but it appeared ~~perfectly~~ plain to them that they'd better not. ~~The~~ Instead they played perfectly safe and reprinted editorials from the Russian newspapers Pravda and Izvestia and from Moscow radio. That's a sure way not to get in a jam.

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ER VIA PREWI 6 august 1945

LC PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEW YORK

Here feature story piece on German news colon

Fars news concerned germpeople get what we give them xtmp dash and as matter fact they like it stop compared what got exnazis its complete education stop its not as much or as good as you get at home but its muchs frinstance french belgian publics get certainly para there moren twenty newspapers in germany run separately by occupying powers in their zones comma and together in berlin stop berlin alone there six dailies and two papers appear thrice weekly stop there quite bit time berlin radio devoted news ettopical features describing various aspects reconstruction stopx additionally many people still prefer get their information exbeebeecee and from program america calling europe para really no reason why they should stop news they get otherwise is quite legitimate dash not propaganda stop if you thoughtmaybe russians would have used their complete control over berlin area before we got here to swamp the germans with tendencious prosoviet reporting youre wrong para russians and we take pretty much same view of news stop give what you feel like giving factually dash but withhold what you feel might be dangerous stop thus frinstance theres been good bit news berlin press and radio on far east comma french constitutional crisis stop british elections were handled considerable length stop fars eye can judge its been pretty factual reporting para average german now has moderately good idea what going on in world stop but main emphasis of news lies cummain news interest dash namely domestic problems domestic affairs stop since potsdam conference this been especially true but even so basic necessity of getting in harvest has led newspapers give great prominence to stories of farm labor and marketing of agricultural products stop resumption postal service comma work of various political parties comma news about transport comma food fuel clothing for winter all eagerly sought and get consistently

page two CBS Hottelet LC PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK PROMINENT PLAY xx para we following consistent policy news suppression though in anything that might encourage germans in belief allies drawing apart stophere russian and western allied policy identical atop potential conflicts of interest which you hear xxxx freely discussed at home might lead concrete complications here stop thus no stories outlining pros cons of dardanelles comma near east comma perisan oil and similar situations printed here stop with exception aachener nachrichten comma which founded viaunistates military goverrment as first gerrpaper comma all news in german papers is precensored stop okayed item by item before it appears in paper stop russians simplified this by providingxtheir own news services to papers and they allowed print this freely comma submitting for indivtdual censorship only items they originate para there minimum of editorial comment in gerrpapers except along lines they sure will be all right cunoccupying powers stop during big three conference there was no mention beyond briefest communiques stop was not revealed it being held potsdam and there no comment whatsoever stop editorial opinion of big three power report was reserved etneutral mainly pointing out germany had it coming stop still and all with all restrictions there been fair amount of news more

richard hottelet

The only exception I saw here was in the case of the British election results. The Berliner Zeitung allowed itself to express the hope that the Labor Government might be more lenient in allowing the Germans to establish political parties in the British zone of occupation.

While the Big Three were meeting, the big headlines and main stories in the Berlin Press -- and I'm talking primarily about the Berlin press because we don't get to see any papers at all from the rest of Germany --- the main stories in the Berlin Press dealt with local problems. They were stories of the harvest, and attempts being made to assure the food supply -- of the establishment of the socalled antifascist front of the four political parties, of the permission to start an antifascist youth organization and so on.

And by golly, although, as I say, the future of Germany was being decided at Potsdam -- I'm sure that these immediate problems were closer to the people here. Physical misery is a much more intimate and nagging thing than high political worry. And, in truth, the man who dies of starvation this winter -- or of cold or disease-- is not going to be much affected by the Potsdam decisions.

So a large party of the news is devoted to these questions of immediate concern. And there are, too, foreign items of news. The man who reads the German press and listens to Berlin radio today certainly gets a far more complete picture of the world outside than he did under the Nazis --- and this information is factual, and not propaganda. He knows about the war against Japan and the French constitutional fight

But this news is only a half, or less than half of the publicity output to the Germans --- and that holds for the Anglo-American as well as the Russian zones. The main weight is directed to the job of reeducating the Germans. And -- don't get the idea that this reeducation is some dull and academic thing that has to start with children and work its way up. --- The newspapers help by printing frequent articles about conditions in concentration camps.

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2 AUG 1945

This and more is being done in every way now available to give the German people the news they most need --- the news of why they are in their present position.

This is Richard C. Hottelet reporting from Berlin, returning now to CBS in New York.

41⁰⁰ - 44⁰⁰

CBS Hottelet 1830 5 August 1945

I've just come back from a quick trip to Poland -- you can make IT IN A ~~this~~ ~~sort of~~ sunday excursion now, Poland is only about fifty miles from Berlin.

~~The Oder River, is the new boundary.~~ Technically I think it's a temporary boundary. Actually there's nothing temporary about it - from the river on east it's Poland, with Polish troops and ~~Polish~~ officials and ~~Polish~~ civilians (AND POLISH SCHOOLS ALREADY ~~BEGINNING~~ OPEN), The Germans are mostly gone - we've seen them dragging themselves wearily westward now for more than a month - mostly women, often barefoot and in rags pulling carts laden high with the pathetic odds and ends of the eternal refugee. They left behind them their homes and furniture and livestock and tools. They have what they can carry, and they can't carry much.

Once you cross the Oder you notice the country lies ~~DEAD~~ -- the towns seem empty and the fields untended. Much of the grain is not cut - and weeds are often higher than the wheat. Where it has been cut it hasn't been threshed and is now beginning to rot in stacks on the field. -- I checked with a Polish official who spoke German, and he admitted that a large part of the harvest in this section of the country would be lost.

~~It goes to show you the danger of drastic action.~~ The Russians notified the Poles months ago that they would get population eastern Germany up to the Oder. It was agreed that the German would be deported. (THEY WANT NO MINORITY PROBLEM) The Poles began to throw them out at once -- but haven't been able to bring Polish peasants into that territory at anywhere near the same rate. Pomerania and Brandenburg are excellent food producing country, but their produce is being lost just when it's needed most - ~~in preparation for~~ (WHILE WE'RE APPROACHING) the next bitter winter.

The Poles are doing their best to bring in peasants from their eastern provinces that have gone to Russia, and Polish slave laborers from Germany are first checked inside Poland and then,

given a chance to settle here. Many hundreds of thousands must still come to put farming on its feet.

One thing that struck us was the terrific enthusaism of the Poles for Americans. My driver, Private Anthony Antonelli, of Cleveland, and I found ourselves the guests of honor at a local banquet - we were toasted and America was toasted and we were told to be sure to send all Poles in America the warmest greetings from the old country.

There were speeches in praise of a democratic Poland and one very intelligent man I got into conversation with in German kept insisting of his own volition that Poland had no intention of becoming communist, that Poles wanted freedom above all. -- These people love freedom as only a nation can that's been deprived of it systematically for a hundred and fifty years. -- They're impatient for the Russian Army to leave them, even though the Russians don't interfere much, and they're impatient for Polish prisoners of war and soldiers to come home from Germany and England.

I'm just passing on for what they're worth my impressions of a single day. But I think from what I saw of the harvest alone that it's safe to say if we're going to put Europe right we can do with less hot political passion and more coldblooded organization.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to Admiral in New York.

CBS Hottelet 1200 4 August 1945

Potsdam is again just a provincial Germanxtown. The Statesmen and Diplomats and Generals have long since gone. But the German people are being given the details of the Big Three Conference today for the first time. Every newspaper in Berlin is filled with the text of the long report -- and the radio has been giving excerpts and the important points.

There is no public comment as yet -- the newspapers print the text and nothing more. The chances are when ~~there is~~ THEY DO comment it will be righteous and careful. --- The communique is a definition of defeat -- probably more complete and systematic than has ever been inflicted in the modern world.

You'd think that the German people - the man in the street - might be shocked and appalled by the grim future his vitors have planned for him. But the document has not created much of a stir among people I've had a chance to talk to. They've taken it with a shrug of the shoulders. You know, I honestly think that the couple of items in the paper about the resumption of a mail service inside and outside Berlin mean more to them right at this moment. ~~I spoke to one man, whom I had known in Berlin some years ago, and asked him what he thought. He said - It's a bitter~~ thing to lose all that territory east of the Oder. It comes to about twentyfive percent ~~xxxi~~ of prewar Germany. And then there's the question of industry. Germany is going to have to export more than ever to buy the food she's going to need. ---- But he was an ~~exception.~~ The other people I saw judged the ~~xx~~ communique on the basis of what it ~~xxxxx~~ meantto them right now. -- It doesn't make their present position any worse -- because nothing could be worse than the complete political and economic collapse that occurred only three months ago. It makes no difference to the most important thing in their lives right now - their food supply. ---- A couple of them said that they were relieved to hear stated definitelyx and precisely what the United Nations had in store for Germany, and they ~~xxxx~~ drew hope from the assurance that they actually did have a future. The fact that we are willing to admit all our other European enemies into the United Nations makes them THINK that may-

X

be they TOO will once again be liked and respected in the world. The fact that we're going to permit political parties and labor unions in all of Germany is a hopeful sign to them.

Everybody is agreed that the terms of this peace are hard ~~but~~ BUT ESPECIALLY to the citizens of this broken city they're much much better than the suffering of war.

The Germans don't have much to say about the Big Three communique - and they break off the conversation the moment their potato queue shuffles forward.

This is Richard C, Hottelet in Berlin returning you to CBS in New York.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you

ARE STILL

Standby

CBS Hottelet 1200 2 August 1945

Berlin

President Truman left/by air this morning for
is probably right now lunching with
the British Naval Base of Plymouth, where he ~~xxxxxxx~~ King
George and Queen Elizabeth of England. Prime Minister Attlee
— WE ~~CAN'T~~ SAY WHICH ONE —
took off from the same airfield a few minutes after the President,
and is flying directly back to London. -- About Generalissimo
Stalin's movements we know as much today as we ever did - namely
nothing. We presume that he got aboard his special train immed-
iately after the conference ended last night and is already on his
way to Moscow.

It was a cold morning when the President took
off, the sky low and gray. The President even wore a light over-
coat. The long line of cars of ~~the President's~~ convoy drove onto the
THROUGH
field - Mr. Truman drove right up to his ~~x~~ big silver Skymaster,
~~around which stood~~ a solid wall of British and American MP's.
almost
People crowded around, and the President/elbowed his way through
them to seek out -- Private First Class Thomas Haisten of Winter
Haven Florida -- who has been ~~on motorcycle~~ motorcycle escort duty with
him since the beginning of the conference. The President shook his
hand warmly and thanked him for his work.

Among the crowd who saw the President off -- a
undoubtedly
crowd that ~~undoubtedly~~ included some of the German airfield workers --
there were no newspaper or radio correspondents. This historic Pots-
dam Conference ended as it began - ~~draped~~ in the ~~dark~~ BLACK cloak of a
mystery melodrama. It's over now, but we're still not allowed ~~even~~ to
even
look/at the empty stage. Which is certainly the last ~~glorious~~ BENIGHTED word
in ~~security~~ military security.

We're promised a communique ~~tonight - to be issued~~
exactly twentyfour hours after the conference ended. The ~~xx~~ general
impression seems to be that it's a fairly long document, as com-
muniques go, --- it was drafted by the Big Three themselves as their
last act of the conference. --- it is certainly to be hoped that
the emphasis was put on information and not on length.

This etc.

37 15 - 40 45

CBS Hottelet 2030 3 August 1945

I think the best story to come out of the Potsdam Conference so far is the story of the Staircase. -- You see the actual meetings of the Big Three were held in a small palace -- it was the house that the German Crown Prince had built for his wife during the last war. Her name was Cecilie (which is the equivalent of our Cecily) so the place was called the Cecilienhof. Anyway, this palace IS A HOLLOW SQUARE, built in the style of the old TUDOR English manor houses - If any of you have seen pictures of the old Tudor palace at Hampton Court -- this is somewhat similar, much on a smaller scale.

Now what I'm getting at is that these old manor houses two - three stories high. all had big banqueting halls, And little Willy, the Crown Prince had one of those built in to his place too -- and in order to be able to make really dramatic entrances he had a magnificent staircase built across the whole back end of the hall, Leading from his and his wifes privafe apartments on the second floo /It's a dark, carved oak affair in that sixteenth century style - beautifully proportioned. It comes down right across the rear wall in a zigzag sweep -- one long diagonal from left to right, and then a shorter one to the floor from right to left.

It was built for a theatrical entrance -- for beautiful women in glamorous evening gowns to come swishing down while the guests stand below and gape in admiration.

But this banqueting hall became the conference room of the Big Three. British, Russian, and American flags were hung up in absolute equality -- all the books on diplomatic prodedure and protocol were brought out to make absolutely sure that NO ONE WAS AT A DISADVANTAGE, THAT no one's feelings were hurt -- certainly not Stalins.

Well, the palace itself was divided up among the three delegations. The Russians took the entire ground floor and the British and American delegations were given offices on the second floor. It just so happened that the British Prime Minister and the Foreign Sec-

HENSCHEL FLUGMOTORENBAU G.M.B.H. KASSEL

BLATT ZUM BRIEF AN

retary were given the Crown Prince and Princesses private apartments as their offices. The logical way for them to come in to the conference room was obviously down that sumptuous staircase. But they would have been the only ones to do so. Stalin was already on the ground floor, and the President had to come in on the ground floor because from his side of the building he had no door leading on to the top landing of the staircase.

This created quite a problem of protocol before the conference started. The diplomatic experts who swarmed over the place putting everything in order decided that something had to be done. It simply would not be right for Generalissimo Stalin and President Truman to stand down below while the other third of the Big Three strode down those splendid stairs in an almost ceremonial act. So it was decided to settle this delicate matter by having all three of them come right into the conference hall through three different doors on the ground floor.

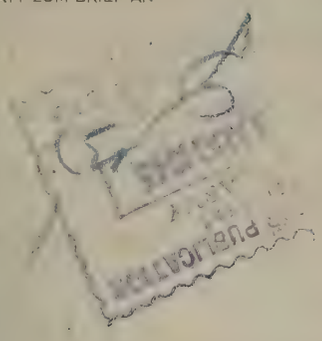
Just to show you how strict the observance of protocol was, great pains were taken to make sure that the Big Three all came into the room at the same time.

Generalissimo Stalin came in from the right, the British Prime Minister was given an anteroom downstairs leading directly into the room from the left. And President Truman had an anteroom right behind the Prime Ministers, so he had to walk a short distance down a corridor before going into the conference room, through a third door which was also on the left. They always used the same doors.

All Three were very punctual. Stalin generally came down to the palace ten minutes before the start of the session. Then, at the very minute the meeting was scheduled to start the three doors into the conference room were thrown open and the delegates briskly walked in. Secretaries and protocol officers exchanged telephone calls and hand signals when the President, who had the longest way to go, started down the hall. And it was arranged that the three of them gen-

HENSCHEL FLUGMOTORENBAU G. M. B. H. KASSEL

BLATT ZUM BRIEF AN



erally set foot in their doorways at the same instant.

The conference room itself is a very impressive place. We were taken down yesterday and shown through IT AND the living quarters, ~~and offices at the Cecilienhof and in the living compound at New Babelsberg. As I say, the conference room was a really worthy place.~~ The ceiling is high and vaulted -- white plaster/with timbered dark oak beams. Down from the ceiling hang two large drum shape lamps.

~~Mxxtxxxfxthxxfxxxxxxfxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ I should say that the hall is about forty feet high, ~~fifty~~ sixty feet long and about thirty feet wide. Most of the front end -- opposite the famous staircase is a big bay window divided into small square panes.

The conference table itself is completely round - which settled the problem of who would sit at the head of it. It's about ten feet in diameter covered with a maroon baize cloth. Around it were fifteen chairs. The Big Three chairs were armchairs with two gold angels heads on the back - the others just plain little maroon plush dining room chairs. In the center of the table stood a white pedestal with the three/national flags leaning over toward the three statesmen.

I sat down in the President's chair. Mr Truman had Stalin on his right and the British Prime Minister on his left. He faced the big window, through which you can see the trees of the garden. Just before the conference the table was laid out with a pack of Russian cigarettes and matches, and plenty of notepaper next to each place. But the American delegation seemed to prefer American cigarettes, because there were always empty packs on the rich red carpet after meetings. ---- The walls of the room are panelled to a height of about eight feet with the same dark oak, and around the side stand some small red and gold chairs. -- There were meetings at which each delegation brought in experts, at which there were fifty and sixty people in the room.

While meetings were going on the Cecilienhof Palace was

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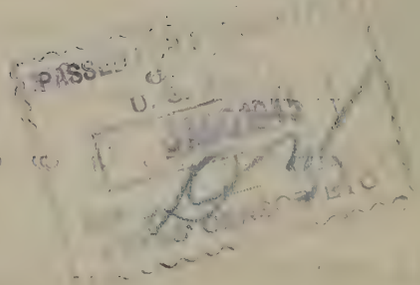
BLATT ZUM BRIEF AN



the most heavily guarded spot in the world. The conference room was searched before every meeting and nothing on earth could have gotten in or out.

The Russians were strictest about security. Their main purpose is to protect the lives of the people involved. Whereas British and American security in these particular surroundings is much more concerned with preserving the secrecy of documents and information.

The conference hall and all the living quarters were in Russian territory, and the Russians felt themselves primarily responsible. The entire area, for four or five miles around was declared an outer security zone -- and Russian guards and pickets were posted there. The living compound Neu Babelsberg and the Cecilienhof were inner security zones. These were guarded by the elite Frontier guards - good looking, picked troops in their bright green hats and doublebreasted gray blouses. There were thousands of them. They lined the road along which the Big Three drove from the living compound to the conference. This is a drive of a couple of miles, but day and night, rain or shine, there was a Russian soldier with rifle or tommy gun every fifty yards on both sides of the road. And they were around the Cecilienhof, too.

Inside the inner security zones the Russians threw another completely airtight ring around their own sections. I'll tell you about the houses in which Truman and the Prime Minister lived, but I can't describe Stalin's house because no one ever saw it except those people who accompanied the President and Prime Minister there on formal visits. British and American officials were not allowed into the Russian quarters in the conference building without special permission.

HENSCHEL FLUGMOTORENBAU G.M.B.H. KASSEL

BLATT ZUM BRIEF AN

When the conference was in session a Russian officer stood outside each door - even the American and British doors. No British or American officer stood outside the Russian door.

The areas which Stalin visited were closely guarded, in addition to the green capped frontier guards, by the well known State Political Police, the NKVD troops, in their bright blue caps. These are the triple screened, most reliable nadpicked troops in Russia.

Stalin normally arrived at the Cecilienhof about ten minutes before the beginning of a meeting. He came in to the building through a side door. For ten minutes before he arrived no one was allowed anywhere near the path he was to take, no one was allowed to look out of the windows overlooking the path or the door. And the distance he walked was heavily guarded with officer guards.

The Generalissimo drove to and from the conference in a big limousine with curtains tightly drawn -- and there were several alternate routes that he could travel on. Russian security is still so tight that the few people who do know have refused to describe these routes to us, or to tell us exactly where he lived, even though he is probably back in Moscow by now.

Telephone cable to Berlin finished

Inside the Cecilienhof Palace there was a buffet for the members of the conference. It was set up in a dining room with beautiful glasses and tableware. Everything else was brought from Moscow in the Kremlin. The waiters were all old and trusted servants - all men and none under fifty years old. They go with Stalin wherever he goes, and have been at every conference so far. --- Every bit of the food every drop of water served in that buffet was brought from Moscow. No one was taking any chances.

Sometime during their stay here Stalin and Molotov took a trip into Berlin to see the bomb damage. No one saw them go or come, nor do we know where they went --- but it's a pretty safe bet that they went to the chancellory - the capitol of the the Thousand Year

HENSCHEL FLUGMOTORENBAU G. M. B. H. KASSEL

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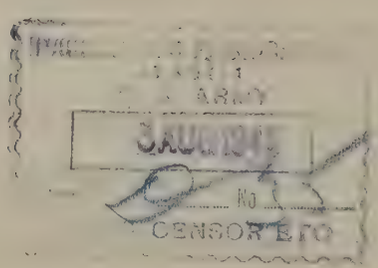

Nazi Empire they had helped destroy. --- I wouldn't have wanted to be in charge of security for Stalin that day. -- The price for any mistake or slipup in a case of that sort is high.

It was the Russians who provided the houses for the conference room and living quarters. And they took great pains. The Cecilienhof is built in the shape of a hollow square, and Russian landscape gardeners had planted the entire garden in the center with begonias in the shape of a huge red Star. Nothing was overlooked, including a sprinkler truck that went up and down the dirt paths on sunny days to keep down the dust.

About the American living quarters I think the less said the better. They were good, prosperous houses -- and the President I'm told had as good a house as Stalin -- with fine grass lawns behind overlooking a narrow lake. But this section of Berlin was built by people who made a lot of money around the beginning of this century -- and their taste was no better than it was anywhere else around that time. --- Outside the section is very pleasant, like a prosperous American suburb -- big detached houses set back fenced in behind lawns and gardens -- streets lined with big trees. And from the outside the little White House - which was number two Kaiserstrasse - didn't look bad either. It was brown and tan, a moderately oldfashioned plastered brick villa. Three stories high, of irregular shape.

But inside it was a horror. The strange liver colored wallpaper either striped or splotched -- a weird assortment of carpets lying alongside each other on the floor -- it seemed to me that it would be slightly more pleasant to live in a tent. There were dark little bay windows with dark wood carving to help hem them in and make them even darker. The dining room was enough to give you chronic indigestion. There were a couple of still life pictures on the wall - the usual bright red lobster and half a canteloupe, a banana, a dead rabbit and so forth - and the color of the wall behind them was a

HENSCHEL FLUGMOTORENBAU G. M. B. H. KASSEL

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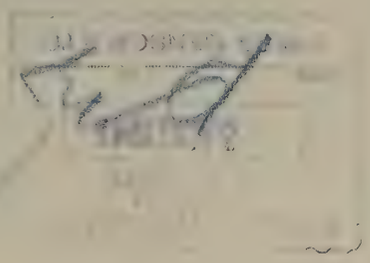

CBS Hottelet 2130 2 August 1945

The Conference of Potsdam has been a success, FULL The fifteen page report, the gist of which you have just heard justifies this statement. It is frankly a preliminary report to a later, final peace settlement. It leaves many specific questions to be answered ~~by such a settlement.~~ THEM. And the report confines itself to European questions. Only when peace is complete can a worldwide settlement be attempted. And the full significance of Potsdam is revealed only when you regard it as the first of a series of conferences. Here it was decided to settle the most vital and immediate questions before going on to the others.

The most important immediate problem was certainly Germany -- it is here that the future world organization must start to work or start to collapse. And half of the Big Three report deals with German problems. This is the best part. Political administration, reparations, economic control, disarmament -- and the the restoration of a democratic Germany to a family of nations are all agreed upon. ~~The terms are hard but reasonable - the position of the four occupying powers equal and acceptable.~~

And this note of ~~peaceful~~ POST-WAR construction is STRUCK even more forcefully in the agreement that Finland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Italy will ~~will~~ all be accepted into the United Nations. The Big Three were more intent to heal the wounds of war than to get revenge. ← FORMER ENEMIES

The preliminary settlement for eastern Europe sounds excellent. ~~It~~ THIS AREA had been closed to us by the Russians. Now our Control Commissions will be invited in and the Allied Press be given full freedom to travel and report. In Poland secret, free democratic elections are guaranteed as well. These are the foundation stones of freedom. ~~It~~ Only one note in the report seems sour - the problem of Spanish fascism was FRANKLY kissed off with a mild statement that Franco was not fit to join the United Nations.

It's interesting to speculate what, if anything was done at Potsdam about non-European matters. The War against Japan lies concealed in the phrase "military matters of common interest were discussed". There is no mention of the Dardanelles - maybe Turkey is excluded from Europe. ---- This conference was one foundation stone of a world organization that will have to rest on many

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of Spanish fascism was kissed off with a mild statement that Franco

was not fit to join the United Nations.

CBS Hottelet 2245 1 August 1945

The Potsdam Conference ended this evening. The Big Three are getting ready to leave - Stalin may have gone already. The official communique may be delayed, and we don't know how much it will say when it does appear.

We cannot tell you what, specifically, has been decided - but I've gotten some general information which I consider completely reliable. --- The most important thing is that the conference has been a success -- though it cannot be called a spectacular success. Complete accord was not reached on every single point. (BROADLY SPEAKING) It was a serious and satisfactory compromise - not a honeymoon.

The extent of agreement varied with the problem. It seems that the fullest concurrence was reached on Germany - her boundaries, her government, her future. It was one of the first points on the agenda, and it went so smoothly that the ALLIEd Control Council could meet and start work without delay. It seems that Japan was one of the more difficult questions.

The method of the conference has varied. The Big Three have apparently considered some questions in great detail; and they've chosen to skim over others and postpone final detailed settlement on them until they meet again. There will certainly have to be further meetings.

I wish I could give you more definite information, but I JUST haven't been able to get it.

THE BIG THREE WERE STILL IN SESSION AT HALF PAST MIDNIGHT TONIGHT SETTLING THE FINAL DETAILS OF THE POTSDAM CONFERENCE. WE DONT KNOW WHAT'S CAUSING THE DELAY.

~~They intended at first to go through the agenda in a single week -- but after several days it became apparent that more time would be needed.~~

The character of the conference is revealed in its sessions. It was intended at first to settle the questions on the agenda in a single week --- but after several days it became apparent that more time would be needed. This does not at all cast a shadow on the results of Potsdam There is something more real and solid -- to build the future on -- about an honest compromise. It is more logical than complete unanimity among three such different traditions and interests.

I understand that President Truman acquitted himself very well at Potsdam -- that he was terse and cool and well informed.

This will have been a historic meeting - there's no doubt that the decisions made - even as compromises - will have worldwide importance. You will have the facts from the President yourselves within a few days --- and then, to a large extent, the results of Potsdam will be up to you.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to General Electric in New York.

6:30 - 8:30

CBS Hottelet 1200 1 August 1945

Out at Potsdam today bags are being packed and planes are already leaving with subordinate members of various staffs whose jobs are finished and who are going on ahead to their home capitals. It's three oclock in the afternoon here and we don't know if Stalin Truman and Attlee met this morning or whether the last big meeting ~~is being held~~ WILL BE this afternoon -- the meeting at which the last signatures and ~~xxxx~~ seals will be put on the agreements ~~that have been~~ reached here. --- President Truman is flying direct to the British Port of Plymouth, and he could leave here as late as ~~half past six or~~ seven oclock and still get there in daylight. If he does get off this afternoon he will be aboard the crusier Augusta tonight, and on his way home. ~~after a short meeting with King George and Queen Elizabeth of England. Prime Minister Attlee will fly back to London direct, and Generalissimo Stalin will go back by train, the way he came.~~

President Truman is anxious to get home, he's been away now for three and a half weeks. He could fly ~~xxxxx~~ all the way ~~back~~, but the four or five day sea voyage will give him a chance to work on the first thing he wants to do when he gets back. It will give him the time and ~~the~~ opportunity to ~~xxxxxxxx~~ draft, without haste and without interruption a ~~long~~ report on what has been done in Potsdam. President Truman prefers short ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~speeches - but the radio report he makes to you may very well be long. --- This has been a long conference, ~~xxxxx~~ the Big Three have been here two and a half weeks. And the impression we get (although we have no official knowledge at all) - is that much has been accomplished. ~~As far as America is concerned it's much more than yes or no decisions.~~ The President at Potsdam has committed the United States to active participation in European affairs for maybe the next generation. He has pledged

American manpower and resources to uphold the workings of the world organization. In short he's pledged America to follow through on all the decisions that have been made here.

In the time that the Big Three have met here they have met in pretty much of a vacuum as far as public opinion is concerned. You and I have not known what was being discussed, and there's been no way for your comment and reaction to guide the President in any individual questions.

Now the President is facing the most important speech of his career - in which he will explain and ask your support for what has been done here.

This has been the first peace conference -- and Truman is confident he will fare better than President Wilson did.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to CBS in New York

And that's the news.

Dear Sir [illegible] 3 August 1943

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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CBS Hottelet 2245 31 July 1945

It's announced this evening that today's session of the Big Three was a very fruitful one, and that a great deal of progress was made. It's certainly been one of the longer ones - lasted three and a half hours. -#- By now it's perfectly clear that the conference is winding up. My information still stands to the effect that it will be over in the next twentyfour hours. Today's meeting was undoubtedly devoted very largely to getting together loose ends. But it was not the last meeting. There will be another full session tomorrow o f the Big Three, their foreign ministers and of other committees. And if my source is as reliable as I hope he is that will be the last meeting. --- But all that is unimportant. The length of the conference / doesn't really matter. What does is the WORK THAT's been accomplished. And we hope that the last time they get together the Big Three will decide to let the world in on what has happened - to burn away the fog of secrecy that's hung over Potsdam now for two and a half weeks. Except as far as Japan is concerned military security couldn't possibly be used as an excuse to withhold the facts. -- If you think you and I are eager to learn what the conference has settled you can imagine how the French feel (AND THE other small nations) ---- who had no hand in shaping the decisions here, but who are going to be called upon to stick to them, and help carry them out. ~~---- So far the only word we've been firmly promised is a radio report by President Truman after he gets home.~~

Certainly neither the President nor either of the others is going to lose any time getting back. Right after the conference closes Mr. Truman will get into his glittering Skymaster and fly westward. He will not go back to Antwerp - he's in more of a hurry this TIME. The crusier Augusta which will take him home HAS gone on ahead to the British naval base of Plymouth. The President will fly straight there - it's about a four hour trip -- and get there the same afternoon. At Plymouth Mr. Truman

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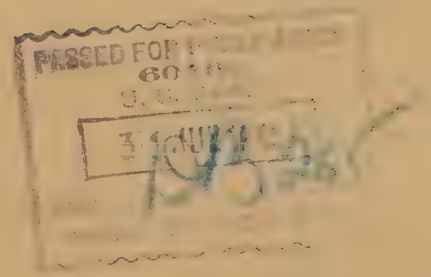
31 JUL 1945
PRESS C[illegible]

will meet the King and Queen of England. It will not be a long or particularly formal meeting - it will be a short exchange of greetings. The President will not even remain overnight, but will sail on the Augusta that same evening. --- This will give him four days or so at sea, and a chance to prepare the report he will make to you soon after he returns.

General Electric This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to CBS in New York.

Two feature story leads.



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CB S Hottelet 1200 31 July 1945

We're told this morning that Generalissimo Stalin has been slightly ill for the past two days and that he has not taken part in any formal meetings of the Big Three. The last full meeting was on Saturday. On Sunday Stalins doctor told him to stay ~~in bed~~ in bed, but Truman and Attlee met and Foreign Commissar Molotov attended as Stalin's deputy. Yesterday - although ~~they~~ we had been given to understand that there was a Big Three meeting - the heads of/delegations did not get together. But the three Foreign Ministers did have their usual formal meeting. ---- ~~Now~~ Now today the meetings of the actual Big Three will be resumed. And the general opinion is that Stalin's illness will not have delayed the end of conference. After all, there was no complete break in the order of/business - discussions and close contact among the three governments continued as before. ---- ~~There may be a little stiffening in the Russian attitude since Stalin~~ We don't know ~~what is behind~~ what Stalin's indisposition has been - one version says it's a cold (and that's quite possible, because the weather here has been cold and drizzly and very ~~variable~~ CHANGEABLE). Another guess is that it might be the widespread Berlin stomach, a variation of dysentery that's been almost an epidemic among Allied troops. Whatever it is there is no inclination among responsible quarters here to think that Stalin's illness is diplomatic - ~~in other words~~ that it reflected any dissatisfaction with the progress of the talks.

There's still no official announcement been made as to when the conference will end. And there won't be any until it does. The latest word I've had - and that was unofficial - was that it would be ~~i~~ over by tomorrow night. We've been wondering whether there would be a three power press conference ~~after the~~ at the end of the meeting. Here again we've not been informed ~~told~~ one way or the other, but the general feeling is that the chances of getting together and firing ~~asking~~ questions at Stalin are practically nil. ~~The~~ Neither Truman nor Attlee would have any particular objection, but.

out of deference

out of deference to the Allied character of ~~it~~ Potsdam
/ they'll probably refrain from a ~~p~~ meeting with the press ~~such~~
until theyget back home.

This is RCH in Berlin returning you to CBS in New York.

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CBS Hottelet 2245 30 July 1945

According to reliable (BUT UNOFFICIAL) information the Big Three Conference in Potsdam will end within the next fortyeight hours, possibly the next twentyfour. -- But we don't know how, whether it'll be with a general press conference and a big communique, or whether the chief delegates will pack their bags and leave as secretly as they came. Certainly none of them will waste any time in leaving, and it may be that President Truman will fly straight back to Washington.

Today one of the results of the Big Three meeting was shown in operation here in Berlin. The Allied Control Council held its first formal session. This meeting had, if not postponed, at least been delayed pending agreement in Potsdam. ~~Before the Control Council could get together it had to be decided that there would be Allied Control of Germany, and the people involved had to give each other an idea of what sort of Germany they wanted.~~ Until Stalin made (THEM) it clear ~~at Potsdam~~ Britain and America had no official knowledge of Russia's ideas on ~~this matter~~ (GERMANY) beyond what had been settled at Yalta. ~~And we certainly knew none of the details of the Russian plans~~ --- Now we do, and they obviously agree with our views, so the Control Council has begun to meet. ~~It will rotate as chairman with them every four months - he's absolutely eq~~ There's one interesting thing about this Allied Council - General Koenig, the French Delegate has taken his position on it with Zhukov, Eisenhower and Montgomery. ~~It has been agreed~~ (AND) that the French will get a sector of Berlin, to be carved out of the British and American sectors here. (SO) France is well taken care of. The only anomaly is that Koenig will help carry out a policy which France had no hand in shaping. And everyone here hopes that this will not some time in the future create difficulties for an otherwise excellent scheme. -- General Eisenhower was chosen first chairman of this Council. The explanation was that America

45

comes first alphabetically. But Truman is chairman out in Potsdam and Byrnes was first chairman of foreign secretaries. It only underlines the fact that America has become a major European power.

The Hitler mystery - if you think it's a mystery - was reopened briefly in Berlin this afternoon. At a press conference General Gorbatov, the Soviet Commandant, told us that the Russians still did not exclude the possibility that Hitler was alive. They had no proof to the contrary. They only knew that if he were he would not be in Russian territory. --- Which, I think, is a pretty safe bet.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to General Electric in New York.

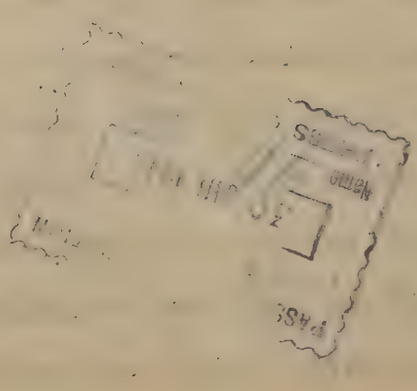
CBS 965 Hottelet 1200 30 July 1945

At about the same time that the Big Three meet this afternoon the Allied Control Council will hold its first meeting in Berlin. This Control Council is going to be the governing body of Germany for a long time to come. The basic policies - the kind of Germany that Britain, America and Russia want - have already been decided on at Potsdam. Now it's going to be up to Zhukov, Eisenhower and Montgomery to put THEM into practice. --- And this is not going to be so simple. Don't forget it's only been during the last two weeks that we've been given any picture at all of what the Russian ideas are for the government of Germany. --- Fortunately this does not seem to differ very much at all from our own plans. In the basic points there even seems to be full agreement.

We might have expected a sharp difference in the economic program - a clash between capitalism and marxism. But it seems as if even Russia arrived at the conference table with the intention of restoring a limited and controlled capitalism. There's been no argument over private property and private business enterprise - both of which will be maintained. Neither has there been any friction about the destruction of the great German industrial cartels and monopolies - in which we and the Russians see eye to eye.

Politically too agreement has been reached. The zones of occupation are not going to be sealed off from one another - there will be unified administration, apart from the loss of the eastern territories to Poland. There will not be much upheaval in the administration. The traditional boundaries of the provinces and districts will remain - but they will be given much more freedom than they had under the Nazis. The American attitude is that we favor a certain measure of decentralization, because a federal system tends to be more democratic - makes it more difficult to achieve a totalitarian concentration of power.

Ultimately there will be a TOP German administration set up by the Control Council to do the work, while we continue to lay



down the policy. This will proceed gradually -- because before there can be any working national administration here thex proper people must be found, the completely destroyed communications re-established. And anywayxthere's no great hurry.

We'll watch closely to see how this Contrml Council gets down to work. It'll be the index of mx Allied cooperation in much ~~larger~~ BIGGER questions. --- It's largely for that reason too that many people here wish the French were taking a more active part.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to CBS in New York.

36⁵⁰ - 39⁰⁰

PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet 1830 29 July 1945

The Big Three conference is drawing to a close - there will be two or three more meetings before it winds up, probably Wednesday. The delegates are anxious to get home - and (CHANCES ARE WILL) return direct to their capitals. The latest word we have today is that the conference CONTINUES very well.

We still can't give you an authoritative picture of what has been discussed - what agreements made. During this past week the ultimatum to Japan came as a surprise, drawn up with the participation of Chiang Kai Shek. This is a very flexible conference - you can't tell what is being discussed and how.

There was a two day break for the British election this past week, but work did not stop. As a matter of fact work seems to have caught up with the agenda. Some of the results of the conference will appear in flesh and blood before the session at Potsdam is even finished. Tomorrow, for instance, the Allied Control Commission will meet in Berlin for the first time. General Eisenhower, Marshal Zhukov and Field Marshal Montgomery, who had been awaiting the Big Three's decision will sit down together and start putting into operation the allied government of Germany. This seems to comfirm that Germany was first on the Big Three agenda and was settled first. And certainly the fact that this joint control agency is meeting so soon indicates that full cooperation has been agreed on. Germany, which is the test case for much larger problems, will be dealt with together, on an allied basis.

And work has been going ahead in other fields. Committees and subcommittees have been meeting, sometimes late into the night -- and if we ever get a full report of this conference it ought to be quite something.

But in this past week something of farreaching importance has taken place in Potsdam standing quite apart from the subject matter of the talks. The composition of the Big Three has been changed again. ----- Before Potsdam the words "Big Three" seemed quite natur-

29 JUL 1946

ally tom mean Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin. They had started the working partnership, made fundamental agreements together. --- But the biological process of death removed Franklin Roosevelt. Harry Truman took his place and this Big Three meeting began without a hitch. Then the democratic process of election removed Winston Churchill - and Clement Attlee stepped into his shoes. And now again it seems as if the Big Three are carrying on without changing ~~place.~~ THEIR NAME OR THEIR PLACE

Hopes for a working world organization depend on just such an independence of personalities. -- The cast of characters will always change. The future must rest on a permanence of democratic institutions.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlinreturning you to Admiral in New York.

29 JUL 1945

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PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet 1300 29 July 1945

The Big Three are meeting again this afternoon, and people are talking more and more of the end of the conference. There's nodoubt that all concerned want to get the job finished. Truman ~~and Stalin~~ has been away from Washington a good three weeks, Stalin away from Moscow just about two. Stalin has a lot of pressing domestic problems - reconstruction, the whole vast reconversion from hundred percent mobilization for war to the needs of peace. And certainly the new Prime Minister Attlee doesn't want to stay away from England any longer than he has to. --- So ~~you get the feeling that~~ they're getting right down to hard work.

There was certainly very little ceremony last night. Attlee flew in with his new foreign minister Bevin late in the afternoon. Almost immediately they went around to introduce Bevin to the ~~Chairman of the Conference, President Truman and to Secretary of State Byrnes. And from there they went to meet Stalin and Molotov.~~ ALLIED LEADERS. Barely taking time out for dinner the Big Three then went into full session. ~~--- By full session we mean the Big Three with their foreign ministers.~~ AND That did not break up until fairly late.

It now seems certain that neither Churchill nor Eden will return to the conference. ~~But the transition is not going to be so difficult.~~ BUT In order to make THE TRANSITION as smooth as possible Mr. Attlee is not making any other changes in the British staff. delegation. While the Prime Minister was away the British staffs kept right on working, and - although Foreign Secretary Bevin will have a lot of catching up to do, Attlee has sat in on the Big Three meetings right along and has seen all the documents - so he can take up where he left off.

It really is remarkable, when you come to think of it, that so a spectacular/political change could take place in Britain and the transition from old to new (as far as world politics are concerned) STILL be as smooth as passing the stick in a relay race.

HERE'S
~~There's~~ a piece of news out of Germany ~~this morning~~ ~~that deserves mention~~. British intelligence authorities have uncovered some of the secret casualty statistics of the German armed forces. They cover only up to November 30th of last year. But up to then the Wehrmacht had lost just over four million men in killed, missing, prisoners and totally incapacitated. This does not include those who were not wounded severely enough to be discharged from the army. There were just under two million killed. When you reckon that ~~the~~ medical science has greatly increased the chances of a wounded man's of staying alive you can figure about four or five wounded to each man killed. And that would give total German casualties of about twelve million --- as of last november. But since then the great battles have been fought - from the Vistual in the East and the Siegfried Line in the west to overrun German. Millions of prisoners must be added, hundreds of thousands of dead - more hundreds of thousands of wounded. ---- And the civilian casualties aren't even ~~mentioned~~ considered.

This only serves to underline the depth of Germany's defeat and --- the immensity of the task of restroing Europe to health ~~and strength~~.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to CBS in New York

120630-120830

CBS Hottelet 1200 28 July 1945

The conference at Potsdam is scheduled to resume this afternoon. As far as we know here neither Churchill nor Eden are coming back with Attlee today - and it remains to be seen whether either of them does come back at all. As a matter of fact we don't know whether the new Labor Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, is coming along to Potsdam today. There was a meeting of the Foreign Secretaries here this morning at eleven oclock. Byrnes and Molotov were there but the British representative was Sir Alexander Cadogan. He is the socalled permanent head of the Foreign Office - the highest civil service official who keeps his post regardless of which party is in power. --- But the guess here is that Ernest Bevin will come along. The conference still has at least several days to go.

The Berlin papers are this morning splashing the election results -- they're usually a day behind the news. And there are a few editorials on the Labor victory. Not much opinion in them, one way or the other, mostly historical reviews of the Labor Party, of Attlee himself and the tradition of British elections. One headline that shows in several papers is the quotation - Great is the power of the people".

The official newspaper of the Red Army is the only paper that carries comment, and that is under a Moscow dateline, consisting largely of quotations from Moscow radio. One such quotation says - The victory of the Labor Party is the most significant event in the relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union since the Anglo Russian Alliance of 1942. --- And the paper goes on to say --/The British Labor Party at its conference in May included in its program the fostering of friendship with the Soviet Union, and unmistakeably warned certain reactionary cliques against pursuing antisoviet propaganda. A new chapter in British history has begun.

These statements in the official Red Army newspaper here are designed to tell the German people that Russia is by no means displeased with the Labor victory.

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Date 28 JUL 1945
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CBS Hottelet 1200 27 July 1945 5973

The Big Three will not meet again as quickly as they had hoped - the British election has thrown them on their ear along with everyone else. Instead of meeting again today or even yesterday afternoon as it was thought they might, it'll now probably be Saturday. --- More than the schedule is going to have to be readjusted in Potsdam. No one, certainly, expected so thundering a Labor majority, so clean a sweep of conservative party policy.

But, as far as we can tell here the agreements that have already been made here will not be affected. There's reason to believe that the election and the possibility of a labor victory were taken into account when the agenda was made up. There are a number of points - like the prosecution of the war against Japan and the treatment of Germany - in which British foreign policy is pretty well set, and in which Churchill was on perfectly solid ground in committing Britain to future action. Quite apart from the fact that Attlee has been at Potsdam all along. ---- It seems, and if it proves to be true it's a very good thing, that the more delicate and controversial questions, matters like the Dardanelles, the Balkans, the Middle East were put off until after the election. Put off until the people of Britain had a chance to confirm whom they want to represent them and speak in their name in all the complicated postwar questions.

But when I say that more than the schedule is going to have to be readjusted I'm thinking of the personalities involved. Attlee may very well invite Churchill back to come back to Potsdam, but he'll certainly (DO HIS OWN NEGOTIATING AND) bring his own new Foreign Secretary. There will undoubtedly be important changes in the staffs of the British delegation. T- This conference is to a large extent

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ground in committing Britain to future action. Quite apart from the
fact that Attlee has been at Potsdam all along. ---- It seems, and it
it proves to be true it's a very good thing, that the more delicate
and controversial question, matters like the Dardanelles, the Italian
colonies that were put off until after the election. But off until
the people of Britain had a chance to confirm whom they wanted to
represent them and speak in their name in all the complicated postwar
negotiations.

But when I say that more than the schedule is going to
have to be readjusted I'm thinking of the personalities involved.
Madame Attlee may (illegible) to come back to
Potsdam, but safely overnight,(illegible) own new Foreign Secretary.
There will undoubtedly be important changes in the staffs of the
British delegation. --- Now this conference is to a large extent

a very personal business. It's NOT only formal meeting of impersonal policies, it's three people sitting around a table; and the success of their talks RESTS to a large extent on whether they feel they KNOW AND trust each other. It even depends to a certain extent on whether they like each other. // You can understand that it's a complication when one of the three parties changes its cast of characters in the middle of the conference.

This is RCA

4630

PRESS WIRELESS

5-9730

CBS Hottelet 2245 26 July 1945

The ultimatum to Japan - just before the last great offensives, is a startling and thrilling document --- startling because Chiang Kai Shek, on the other side of the world, took part and Stalin, here in Potsdam, did not. Stalin obviously knew this ultimatum was being discussed. It's quite probably he was asked to participate. Yet he did not sign, and there's no word, no indication in it of Russia's position. It's hard to believe that Stalin is sticking to diplomatic neutrality -- he undoubtedly had good reason for his action. But a four power ultimatum would have been stronger.

The fact that radio reached out across the earth and brought China's consent to a major decision changes the whole atmosphere of the Big Three Conference -- makes it more flexible, gives it a broader basis. There had been some fear that vital questions in the Far East would have been settled without China's presence. ~~But now she's agreed to the most precise definition of our war aims against Japan since the Cairo conference.~~

This proclamation is ~~xx~~ a mighty psychological warfare weapon and a stroke of statesmanship. In defining the terms of unconditional surrender - not making promises, just stating hard fact -- we are doing for Japan what we did not do in Germany. Germany fought in defiance of all reason, fought until we battered her to pulp. Allied soldiers died who might not have died if we, and not Goebbels, had told the German people what we meant by unconditional surrender. --- And then also, the Big Three have seen for themselves how our postwar job is made ~~xxxx~~ harder by the extent of this devastation. --- ~~We've learned a great lesson in Europe. We're applying it now to save lives and suffering in the Far East.~~

The terms of ~~this~~ ultimatum backed by irresistible force are eminently civilized (THE BEST EXPOSITION OF WAR AIMS SO FAR) -- freedom of speech, religion and thought, self government - a chance to live and work. ---- Strangely, they're still far ahead of anything proclaimed for defeated Germany. But this proclamation may well foreshadow the spirit in which decisions are being made at Potsdam that have not yet been announced.

27 JUL 1945
FIELD PRESS CENSOR

CBS Hottelet 2245 25 July 1945

It's been announced that President Truman will make a report to the American people when he gets home from the Big Three conference. The Little White house issued a statement tonight that if Congress has gone into recess by the time the President returns - which is quite possible - Mr. Truman will probably make his report direct to the people in a radio address.

There's no indication of exactly when the President will return. We assume here, although we don't know, that the Big Three conference will go on until the end of the month. And after that it depends on whether the President goes straight back to Washington or makes some stops on the way.

INSERT → ~~There seems to be more accent on speed at this Big Three meeting now.~~ Instead of having a BREAK of several days, while the British election was settled, it's now known that Stalin and Truman and whoever is British Prime Minister will resume their conference late tomorrow afternoon. The British delegation which left here after lunch today afternoon, is flying back tomorrow -- and will start work without a break, even if Attlee and Churchill should have changed places. ---- Just so as not to lose even a day in the sequence of meetings the Big Three called a special SESSION this morning before the British left.

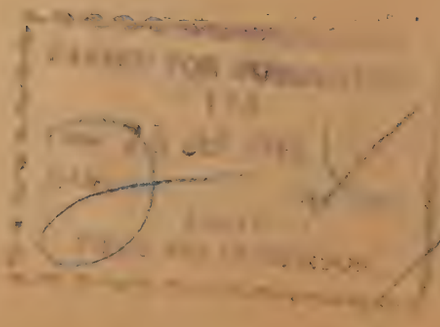
This speedup in the conference program is hurrying up a trip that President Truman is going to make tomorrow. He and Secretary of State Byrnes and a small party are leaving here by air in the morning for Frankfurt on Main. There, at the headquarters of the US Forces in the European theater he is going to inspect two of our divisions -- the 84th Infantry and the crack Third Armored. He ~~will also award decorations to six British officers.~~ After lunch and a short conference with General Eisenhower the President will fly back to Berlin, and back to work.

The way he's squeezing in this trip makes it look as if the President doesn't feel he'll have ANOTHER chance to see our troops

in Europe when the conference is over.

INSERT The announcement in London this evening that Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Allied Commander of the Southeast Asia Theater, had been here and talked to all the leaders reveals that the conference has already covered a great deal of ground. And today we've had several indications that there's more accent on speed at Potsdam.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to General Electric in New York



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CB 765 Hottelet ~~2245 25~~ July 1945

(YESTERDAY'S) meeting of the Big Three ~~was the~~, was the last one before the recess for the British election - ~~unless they could a special~~ (ONE TODAY.) And (YESTERDAY) afternoon Prime Minister Churchill went around and ~~bade him farewell~~ (SAID GOODBYE) to the President -- and presumably to Generalissimo Stalin. Just a formal leavetaking - certainly nothing ~~to indicate~~ (TO) indicate he did not expect to come back.

~~This sort of meeting - and other consultations among the three leaders that you never hear of - are apparently fairly frequent, and help explain what each of them does the whole day when not in formal session together or with their staffs.~~ (THEYRE)

The few days of recess that will now follow will probably be used by Mr. Truman and by Stalin to catch up with (DOMESTIC) telegrams. ~~from home and from Washington, dealing with domestic affairs.~~ And it may be that the Transatlantic telephone ~~to Washington~~ (TO WASHINGTON) will be used more frequently than it's been so far. We understand that meetings on the lower levels will continue. After all, a certain amount of progress has been made in this last week, and measures are already being taken to put into reality the decisions (completed) and agreements. --- More and more members of the US Group Control Council, which is going to help govern Germany, are coming in to Berlin --- it looks as if those plans, certainly, were going ahead.

~~Of course, there's the usual amount of work to be~~ done to prepare the material for the meetings when they're resumed. None of the Big Three wants to spend more time in Potsdam than he has to - and Churchill and Attlee will certainly agree ~~on~~ before they leave on the subjects for the agenda beginning on Saturday.

If Mr. Truman and Generalissimo Stalin intend to do any travelling to inspect their troops in Germany while the British leaders are gone, we don't know about it. But then we wouldn't. Rumor has it that they might - and that General Edwin Sibert's big roundup of Nazis (IN OUR ZONE) was intended as a safety measure. ----- But this is certainly a political silly season for rumor anyway - and there's always one around to suit anyone - everything on earth has been discussed and the atmosphere in the conference room ranges from loving bliss to a three cornered fist fight. You don't pay any money, but you (HAVE A) ~~take~~ your choice.

This is Bob Hottelet in Berlin returning you to Ben Elbert in NY

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Date 24 JUL 1945
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FIELD PRESS CENSOR

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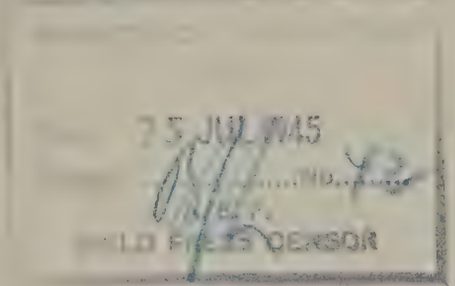
CBS Hottelet ~~22x5x~~ 1200 25 July 1945

Plans are going ahead - but in certain fields it looks as if we're way behind ~~the procession~~ IN ACTION. This morning the news agency of the Russian Military Administration here in Berlin issued an announcement that the Russians were still feeding the city (THEMSELVES.) It said that the British and Americans had agreed to contribute food, but had not been able to do so -- ~~xx~~ therefore the Soviet authorities had ~~xxx~~ in the past week provided 14 and a half thousand tons of food out of Red Army stocks.

This announcement comes rather abruptly ~~xxxxx~~ AND IT'S perfectly true, as far as the British and American side is concerned - But it's not going to be very ~~x~~ cheerfully received there, because it's not ~~xx~~ not going to help British and American prestige among the German population. -- But then, this is only one of the smaller dilemmas our policy is getting us into. Our policy is that we don't ~~xxxx~~ care ~~whether the Germans starve, and that we're not worried about our prestige. On the other hand, this announcement shows,~~ WHAT THE GERMANS THINK. WHICH HAS COMPLICATIONS WHEN YOU SEE THAT - the Russians obviously ~~are~~ DO.

And that's the news picture from Berlin.



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PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet Feature Story 2030 24 July 1945

You've all heard about the Compound - the sealed off area where all the members of the delegations at the Big Three Conference live. The correspondents here have all tried to get in - but it's strictly forbidden. We've wanted to go there to get news of the conference, but tonight there are three good reasons here in the studio why we'd want to get into the compound even if there were no conference - they are three of the AMERICAN Wac telephone operators who run the SOCALLED VICTORY switchboard.

The compound may seem dark and secret from the outside, when you can't get in. But one look at these kids and you see it's probably a lot more pleasant inside than it is out. But don't get the impression that the girls are there for atmosphere. The twenty seven wacs of the 3341'st Signal Service Battalion are as close as you can get to being vital parts of this conference. The work they do - of getting instant communication with the American delegation from as far away as Washington and London - is probably as important as the job done by any other group in the enclosure.

Take Corporal Charlotte Szostek, of ~~2332 Decatur Street,~~ Gary Indiana. She's one of four girls who run President Truman's switchboard in the Little White House, twenty four hours a day. Which is quite a responsibility -- you can't take any chances on wrong connections in that one. -- Tell me, Charlotte, is it hard work?

SZOSTEK: No, not at all. You see, the switchboard isn't so terribly busy. You can sit there for an hour and there won't be a call -- and then all of a sudden the whole board lights up. When the President goes out most of his staff seems to go with him, and there won't be many calls. And then, like this afternoon, ~~when the President saw Mr. Churchill~~ - or whenever he has important visitors, there ~~aren't so many calls.~~ just so much to do

HOTT ELET: Did you ever answer and have a voice say -- Thees is Joe, put me throo to Harry?

SZOSTEK: No - --- anyway, no one asks for the President personally. Mr. Truman doesn't talk on the phone, and as far as I know Prime Min-

PRESS WIRELESS

And, generally too, there isn't much doing after supper. You get only a few calls after about ten o'clock.

HOTTELET: Did you ever answer and ~~[illegible]~~ FIND IT WAS STALIN ASKING FOR THE PRESIDENT; ~~[illegible]~~ please?

SZOTEK: No ---- anyway, no one asks for the President personally. He doesn't talk on the phone -- and as far as I know the Prime Minister doesn't either. All their calls are handled by their secretaries.) You know, I never even heard the President's voice until this morning when the four of us on the switchboard were invited over to have our pictures taken with him.

HOTTELET: I sure would like to work your shift ever just one afternoon, but I'd have to have a first class face lifting job done on me first. -- I guess you like the job too, huh?

SZOTEK: I sure do -- it makes you feel as if you're right in the middle of everything.

HOTTELET: You girls are - there's no mistake about that. -- And the sergeant in charge of the operators an unusually attractive sergeant, is here with us -- she's Staff Sergeant Edith C. Royer of Library, Pennsylvania. -- How was the work organized, Edith?

ROYER: Well, late in June we got orders to pick 27 WACs for service in Germany. We asked for volunteers -- and after we had the list made out we told them they were going to Berlin. They were tickled silly. -- We got here on the fourth of July and got right down to work. --- We worked a lot harder before the conference began than we do now. All the girls'll remember getting out that darned directory --- we had to get it right --- there just can't be any wrong numbers here. So we sent the girls around from door to door, and called everybody in the place -- and we got it. And so far there've been no complaints.

HOTTELET: Which is something for all the local and long distance calls you handle.

PRESS WIRELESS

ROYER: You know, we don't handle as many long distance calls as all that. I can't tell you how many, or where they're to. But there aren't many.

HOTT ELET: I guess all the people who'd have to be called are right here.

ROYER: That may be so.) --- I think a lot of the calls to strange places in Germany are from people who've come over with the delegation and want to get in touch with a nephew or something.

HOTTELET: Well, putting through calls isn't the only thing you girls do. I want to know something about how you all live. And I think we'll ask little Margaret Kelly about that -- let's get it official -- Private First Class Margaret Kelly of Sonoma, California. I should think it'd a lot of fun out there -- we hear fantastic stories about all the things you can buy in your post exchange -- all the things brought in for the VIP's (that stands for Very Important Persons)....

KELLY: Now look - if we have any initials it's V U P -- very unimportant persons. (WE LIVE A NORMAL GI LIFE) We get the ordinary GI rations. Which is all right with us. I only wish we'd get some silk stockings. We don't have a decent pair left in the whole bunch. The Telephone switchboards ruin them all.

HOTTELET: I thought you worked in slacks.

KELLY: We started out that way, but then they put us in dress uniform. -- It's a classy place.

HOTTELET: Is it as classy as all that? I thought the compound was just an ordinary place.

KELLY: That's right it is -- it's a very pleasant residential section with trees and private houses -- almost like in the States. Just a lot of awfully high ranking big shots walking around.

HOTTELET: Have you met them all, or seen them?

KELLY: The Wac billet is right across the street from the little White House, and we've seen them all drive up - even Stalin.

HOTTELET: What do you think of them, who impressed you most? Charlotte Szostek, didn't you say something about that before?

PRESS WIRELESS

SZOSTEK: Well, even the biggest ~~big~~ shots look like ordinary people. And ~~they~~ they're all very nice when you have any dealings with THEM. But I think the one who impressed the girls the most is General Eisenhower -- the girls all love him. We even sent him an invitation to visit the WAC barracks. --- But he hasn't come yet.

HOTTELET: Do,you have much chance to have any fun in the compound? Edith Royer, you're the senior noncom - how do the girls behave.

ROYER: They're a wonderful bunch, - they're quiet when they work, and lively when they're off. But not too lively. There isn't much chance for that. They've got to be in bed at eleven o'clock. It's real small town life, sitting on the porch and whistling at people as they go by. --- Dates are usually collective dates -- there's no place to go in the compound. (EXCEPT movies and SOME) parties in the evening -- the lieutenants who have charge of the VIP houses invite us in. It's a lot of fun. And then, you know, it may sound funny -- but, it's exciting, and we wouldn't want to change jobs right now with anybody in the army.

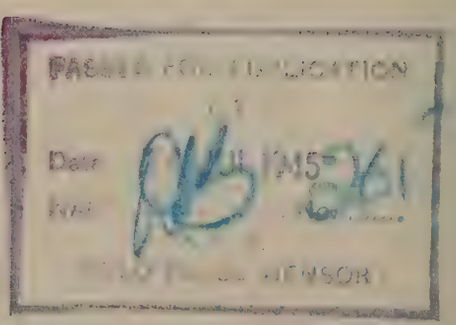
HOTTELET: Do you get out often, to look around Berlin? What do you think of the place, Margaret Kelly?

KELLY: We get out every once in a while and, frankly, I'm disappointed. I thought Berlin would be absolutely flat - but there's a lot still around. The strangest thing in town, as far as I'm concerned, are these night clubs. You get the most peculiar feeling when you walk in and see British and Russian and American officers and soldiers sitting and dancing with German girls. And they're awfully cheerless places - a lot of people trying to have fun and not succeeding. I like the compound better.

HOTTELET : Well, maybe when the conference is over you can do some sightseeing in worthwhile places. Potsdam is a fine little town, what's left of it. You might even look into my favorite mystery. When you get to Frederick the Great's little palace of Sans Souci look up over the main door. you'll find there's a comma between the two words in the name. If you find out why the comma's there let me know - I haven't been able to.

Well, you'll have a lot to do still before the conference is over. And I hope that every job youre on and every place you go is as int eresting for you.

This is THREE WACS and Richard C. Hottelet reporting from Berlin and returning you to CBS in New York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CBS Hottelet 1200 24 July 1945

There was an official announcement from the British delegation this morning, ~~in connection with~~ THAT Prime Minister Churchill IS flying to Englan tomorrow. It said that Mr. Churchill, Foreign Secretary Eden and the leader of the Labor Party, Mr. Attlee are returning to England for the election results. But it emphasized the point thatthis did not mean the end of the conference.

At most it will be a break of a day or two in the meetings of the Big Three -- and the sessions will undoubtedly be resumed by Saturday. The continuity will not be broken, whether Mr. Churchill's party wins the election or whether the Labor party gets the majority. If the Conservatives get the majority vote Mr. Churchill will simply return to Potsdam with his position confirmed. And, it's generally expected here that he'd invite Attlee to come back with him again - in order to keep the conference on a national plane, above party politics. --- If the labor party should win the election the guess here is that Attlee would invite Mr. Churchill to come back to Postdam, anyway, and sit in on the conference as the British Elder Statesman. --- One question that would have to be decided if the labor party won would be what would happen to Mr. Eden, who is conservative Foreign Minister--- whether or not he too would be invited to return.

During the two or three days that the leaders of the British delegation are away from Potsdam there will be no formal meetings. Each side is leaning over backward to avoid even the appearance of any two of the Big Three joining up against the other. -- We know for instance that feelings have been hurt, out in the compound, by newspaper speculation that

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24 JUL 1945

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During the two or three days that the leaders of the British delegation are away from Potsdam there will be no formal meetings. Each side is leaving over Saturday to await the appearance of any two of the Big Three joining us against the Nazis. -- So much for impression that Potsdam have been sent, out in the communique, by Stalin after consultation [illegible] that

lines
[redacted] the Big Three up two against one on issues like the Dardanelles or the war against Japan. But these hurt feelings haven't yet induced anyone to give any guidance or hard information on what is going on.

This recess of a couple of days will give the various delegations a chance, too, to prepare for the tougher part of the Big Three program -- the difficult questions that [redacted] no one wanted discussed until the British election results were known. The delegations are staying together - the conference is only about half over.

And that's the news picture from Berlin ——

WAC addresses

PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet 2245 23 July 1945

The Big Three met again today, and the American delegation tells us that they're "driving ahead" in their work. Tonight once more they've taken time out for a social function. Prime Minister Churchill gave a state dinner for Stalin and Truman at which all the highest military men of the three nations were present. This might possibly be Mr. Churchill's last chance to be host as Prime Minister of Great Britain. On Thursday the results of the British election will be announced, and they will determine his position here at the conference.

People here think it's almost certain that Mr. Churchill will fly back to England either day after tomorrow or Thursday morning — to be there when the results are announced. If the Conservative party gets a majority the Prime Minister would return to Berlin with his position unchanged. If not he could be invited back by Mr. Attlee.

But, whatever the outcome of the British election, and certainly we here can't judge, it doesn't seem to have made the slightest difference to Mr. Churchill's position among the Big Three. And, from what very little we know, it doesn't appear tomhave affected the decisions made so far. ------ Now, one thing is quite possible. It may very well be that the election will mark a sort of dividing line in the agenda. The conference will last at least another ten days. To the best of our knowledge talk so far has mainly been about Germany -- reparations, disarmament, allied government -- and on matters immediately affecting Germany like the new Polish boundary. These are vital and immediate problems that would have first priority anyway. They're questions on which all parties fundamentally agree -- and on which future governments would agree.

It's very logical for the program to be arranged so that the more controversial questions be discussed after the elections results are known. I'm thinking of the Dardanelles problem and others involving the traditional position of the British Empire - in which Mr. Churchill might well be more unyielding than Mr. Attlee. ----- Even after the election results are known Thursday there will b

CBS Hottelet 1200 23 July 1945

The Big Three conference is swinging into its second week today - though swinging isn't really the right word, the pace is too deliberate for that. Its a steady flow of work, and there's been no break in the meetings since they began. We can't measure the progress in terms of phases or stages, because we don't know yet what, precisely, has been done. But one all important thing is clear. Keeping our ear very close to the ground we haven't gotten any indication at all of any difficulties in the conference. It looks as if Truman, Churchill and Stalin, with their different backgrounds and different viewpoints are getting along well together. ~~And a conclusion you can certainly draw from it that is that all three of them are convinced they're working toward the same goal.~~

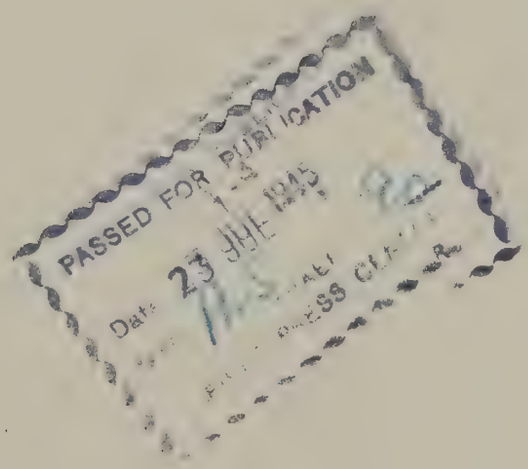
There's a strange atmosphere of vacuum about THE CITY OF Berlin as far as the conference is concerned. The newspapers have only carried the briefest communiques on it -- so far the Russian censor has even cut the fact that it's taking place in Potsdam. And there hasn't been a single editorial written on this historic meeting. What comment there is has been in the form of vague interpretive articles picked up from Izvestia or Red Star in Moscow. --- But in addition there have been, in the last couple of days, some items printed that have general bearing on the conference. One of these stories is picked up from an American newspaper. It strongly defends the Russian position in wanting control of the Dardanelles, compares it with America's rights in the Panama Canal zone. -- Now the Russians don't order newspapers to print certain stories, but the agency that supplies the news and the censor who checks

it are both Russian, and it's plain that the Soviet authorities didn't mind giving this story publicity.

Another thing has been the way the official newspaper of the Red Army for the German population has splashed Stalin's order of the day to the Soviet Navy. This order of the day called for a bigger navy with more ships and more bases -- and it was accompanied by an article describing Russia's naval tradition and also her place as one of the great naval powers of the world.

These are slight reflections of Russian policy. Just in case anybody's worried we can say right now that there's been no attempt at all to use the German press as a sounding board for Moscow's line.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to CBS in New York.



PRESS WIRELESS

can't be settled quickly, they'll be settled slowly or - if possible put off to the next ~~meeting~~ Big Three Conference. You get the impression that all concerned are deeply aware of their responsibility and that they want whatever they say here to stick. This is not to be a hurried affair. The pace is deliberate. While / There don't seem ~~k~~ to have been any holdups, ~~xxxxxx~~ it doesn't ~~xxxx~~ appear as if it will be over this week. It may run longer/than even Yalta.

INSERT → And you don't ~~get~~ get the feeling that anything very sensational will be sprung ~~on the world here~~ either in this or in world questions. There's no sign that Russia's declaration of war against Japan ~~is up for discussion.~~ too. (And that holds for Russia's United Nations victory in the Pacific is an aforegone conclusion. Russia is mainly interested in the political future of China, Manchuria, Mongolia. She's got a powerful hand there without fighting. The Big Military people~~xx~~ at the conference have had so much time for sightseeing and for military ceremonies here that you somehow don't think they've been too busy.

You can speculate until you run out of breath on just what's being discussed and how -- but it's too bad that when you sit down and ~~xxx~~ analyzse what you really know about the Conference you find it's very little. It's unpleasant for a reporter to try to sum up so important and big a story in terms mainly of his own impressions. Negotiations can well be kept secret, but ~~Xxtyixtxxxxyhxxyxxdxxhxxx~~ There is really no reason why facts should be, why we shouldn't ~~kx~~ be told now some details of what's been accomplished in Potsdam this past week. --- It goes much deeper than our own professional ~~--- it's a question of letting the world know what is being planned for it~~ -- After all, the Big Three are the executive arm of any world organization. Their meetings are bound to be held regularly --- and it's the practice in a democracy, if we want democracy , to get (MUCH MORE OF) a progress report from t he executive - ~~an account of his~~ stewardship. ~~Secrecy is a habit easy to come by and terrible in its effects.~~

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PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet Admiral 1830 22 July 1945

The Three Power Conference at Potsdam has finished its first week. It would be good to draw up an interim balance - see how many - and what kind of questions - have been brought up for discussion,- and how many ofxthem have been settled. That would give the best reply to the question all of us are asking -- just how is the conference going. --- But we can't pretend to give you this. We just don't know.

~~We've gotten odd bits of information from the American delegation~~ -- we know that the committee of foreign ministers has been meeting every morning and the Big Three themselves getting together every afternoon. That staffs and experts of all kinds have produced the thousand little facts and figures to guide the decisions up on top. we're told that serious and constructive work has been accomplished

We know that the range of the conference is vast, from th different kinds of people who have been brought together for it. And it does seem as if the people of the Three Nationalities who meet together also get along together. Which is fundamental. Three peopl who hate each others guts can be polite and smile nicely at a photographer -- but they can't get any work done that'll stick.

From various odd sources one gets the impression that political questions have had full priority this past week -- mainly the Allied administration of Germany. it was President Truman himself,in his short talk the other day,who indicated the spirit in which the talks were going ahead. He emphasized peace and reconstruction - underlined the necessity of using the tremendous/mobilized strength of the three great powers to build the future. -- Then he said, "That is what we proposed to do" you got the impression that the included Stalin and Churchill.

You get the feeling about this conference that no one is forcing the pace. Whatever decisions emerge will not be hastily patched up. If on the agenda there are matters that

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CBS Hottelet 1300 22 July 1945

We couldn't be having a better Sunday morning here if we'd ordered it. There's not a cloud in the pale blue sky and the sun is bright and strong. --- If the Big Three ~~xxx~~ meeting today it's because they can't help it. Even ~~at~~ Five o'clock when they usually get together it's still hot and sunny. This being on Moscow time gives us double summer time, and it's daylight until after eleven oclock.

President Truman went to church in the compound this morning - the service read by one of the American chaplains. We don't know what Stalin and Churchill are doing -- but one thing they can do if they want is go swimming or sailing. The ~~Pi~~ Potsdam area lies right across a long chain of lakes that run ~~xxxxxxx~~ for about twenty miles ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ of Berlin. ~~Their~~ really very beautiful, with their thicklywooded shores -- and the lakes are big ~~x~~ enough to do some decent sailing. --- The swimming ~~is~~ good too, now that there are no more ~~xx~~ bodies floating around.

The British and American soldiers around Berlin are certainly not letting anything stand between them and a pleasant restful Sunday. A number of big swimming pools have been opened - out at the Olympic ~~Stadium~~ FIELD and at various athletic clubs around the city. ~~Out~~ At the Olympic Stadium the pool and the stands are still there, and the big muscled statues. But the change in the atmosphere is marked - ~~where~~ young Germans used to be encouraged to go ~~xxxx~~ out to the stadium for some physical toughening - to make them able to march and fight longer. Now it's a picture of a bunch of boys having a good time.

And sailing isn't only for the Big Shots either - the army has taken over all sailing boats and yacht clubs, and

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officers and men are out on the lakes right now heeling over in a good little breeze.

For the boys who don't care for water sports the western part of Berlin, where most of our troops are stationed, has plenty of woods and parks. You've apparently still got to watch out for mines in places, but that's a comparatively small inconvenience. It's much more than made up for by the end of the ban on fraternization. This morning most of the soldiers setting out for a walk in the woods were sauntering along hand in hand with pretty German fräuleins -- who undoubtedly came along to explain the local trees and flowers.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to CB S in New York.

INSERT -- All this water around the compound has the disadvantage too of being a good breeding ground for mosquitoes -- big ones, mean ones, hungry ones. They got so bad in the conference area that a couple of planeloads of nylon -- did you hear that, nylon -- mosquito netting had to be flown up from Marseilles.

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CBS Hottelet 2245 21 July 1945

Word has come in from the American delegation this evening that the Big Three have been working very hard. Truman, Churchill and Stalin have met every day since their first session on Tuesday -- and the average length of the meeting has been about three hours. That seems to have been generally from five to about eight in the evening. --- We're told also that the committee of foreign secretaries has met every day for long hours, and that, in addition, committees and subcommittees have worked incessantly preparing material for the Big Three.

We hear strictly/unofficially that the conference is still dealing with aspects of the German question. And this painstaking, systematic progress is in keeping with the method. You might think that the Big Three talk only in terms of hemispheres, and don't deal with figures less than a billion. But if this were true the conference would be over already. In actual fact they seem to go into considerable detail. -- Take the German question-- there are lots of angles to it. And all the knottier ones are referred up to the very top. -- LIKE The question of disarmament, who gets how many of the German warships -- same thing with locomotives and cars of the German railroads. ~~Later on even important questions will be settled by the control commission, but right now the Big Three want to get Allied cooperation off to the best possible start, they want to make sure that the foundation is solidly laid.~~

Thediscussion probably works something like this - the Big Three decide that time is ripe to settle the German navy - ~~they refer the question to their foreign ministers. Which means that Burns, Eden and Molotov go to their respective naval experts.~~ SO The experts produce all the figures - how many ships the Ger-

mans had in the first place - how many were captured, where, by whom, in what condition. When all the facts and figures are collected - and it doesn't take long - the Foreign Ministers slip it into the agenda. Then the Big Three sit down with all the information and talk it over. ~~In the case of the German Navy Churchill and Stalin have definite ideas, we tend to be neutral -- and there'll be~~ THERE'S APPARENTLY plenty of discussion. Each side - and it's only natural - will want to get as good a share as possible of a friendly bargain.

It's the same in political and economic questions. It's surprising how many little ~~questions~~ matters of protocol and prestige - the wording of agreements - are argued out by the Big Three.

They want to make sure that the foundation is solidly laid.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to CBS in New York.

21 July 1945

CBS CLARK HOTTELET REPORT EXOVERSEAS 21 JULY 45

It's been more and more apparent as this week has gone by that the conference at Potsdam has been a working conference. You MAY HAVE heard a lot of the dinners and of the reviews and parades because there's been very little political news to report from the conference. -- But, in actual fact the amount of drum beating -- the blaring of bugles and the flashing of gold braid has been kept pretty well to a minimum here. --- There have been flag raisings -- but that's more military routine than any particular ceremony. When an Army outfit takes over new quarters it always has functions of that sort. --- And there have been reviews - but again, nothing on a large scale. --- Working here in Berlin we've gotten the impression that much more attention has been paid to the secret working of the Big Three meeting than to any military ..... well, call it cheesecake. Katharine Clark of station WCAU in Philadelphia has been here from the beginning, and we've covered all these ceremonies together -- do you agree, Katharine, on the basic motive of these formalities?

DICK.....

There was a victory parade in Berlin today.. but it seemed a good bit dif ferent from the victory paradesof other conquerors. There has been some talk of numerous ceremonies on the part pf the allies.. flag raisings here and there.. inspections and reviews .. but they have been remarkably lacking in the spirit of conquest.. they seemed more the courtesies due to visiting personages and recognition of accomplishments rather than any effort to impress the Germans. Katharine Clark of WCAU is with us here in Berlin and we have teamed up with her to cover the ceremonies.. what do you agree with me atharine on the basic motive of these allied ceremonies?

CLARK

They are far different than what I expected. We could so easily have done it on the grand style of conquerors.. and when I remembered the pictures of Frenchmen weeping as a German army marched through Paris ... of Poles when the Blitz touched them... I wondered how I would feel if we went through Berlin that day... and whether we should do it.

We could have had the grandstands on Under der Linden.. great pcitures of Stalin Churchil and Truman... our loud speaker machines to call the German people to attention.. make them stand and see what force we had .. an armored division can stretch some 85 miles along a road.. take hours to pass.. all the tanks and armored vehicles.. half tracks .. ambulances armored motorcycles. and even the jeeps the trucks of infantry men .. formations of planes flying overhead .. even some of our heavy artillery might have been brought in....multiply that with the British and Russian armor.. supply trains and then regiment after regiment of allied troops .. marching in the thousands and ambulances — it would have been a parade for history.

But we haven't done it— now know that the Germans recognize their defeat... one laof of bread in Berlin today will buy furniture for three rooms. And so instead of parading as conquerors our ceremonies have been essentially military ventures time saluting each other....I remeber seeing an American general running through the mud at the banks of the Elbe to toss hand picked field flowers to the first of his tanks that crossed the river...

DICK....

And don't you find many of the ceremonies are the normal ways of beginning.. flag raisings for the organizations and groups gettin undeew y.. öike the flag raising ceremony for the group control council yesterday..

CLARK....

Yes, many of them are like that.. ndof course the ceremony in the Adolf Hitler Barracks for the Fourth of July.. That's a perfect example of how little we're doing this to impress the Germans. General Bradley came into Berlin for that ceremony and when we took him to the barracks he didn didn't even have a motor cycle escort— General Patton was in town yesterd .. all spit and polish .. boots shining.. medals just so but no one bothered to show him off to the Germans or tell them about his armor which made such a miserable mess of the Wermacht- However we did salute him. The Second armored divsion is lined up along the autobahn on the road to Potsdam.. hundreds of the great shermans and pershings. light tanks armor cars .. they stretch so far it takes [illegible] minutes to drive past them. General John Collier in command of the divsion knows the equipment there .. then when someone like Patton comes to town he sends the men out

DICK

On the other hand the British had formal reviews they had their big victory parade this morning. For my part I wish it would have been an allied victory parade..

CLARK

The answer to that Dick seems to be the Russians It would have been a good show but as I understand it when the suggestion was made to Marshall Zhukov he said he didn't have his crack armored units left in Berlin.. and so rather than make it an Anglo American affair leaving the Russians out it was decieded the Prime Minister should review the British forces and the President inspect the second armored.. However they may fool us the Russians ~~xxxxxx~~ like parades too..

But don't think these thing are closed affairs .. most of the top american people and Russians were at the parade today.. General Marshall was there ~~xxx he looks xx~~ looking very well and in ~~xx~~ really ~~xxx~~ ~~xxxxx~~ but he ~~xxx~~ one was sat on the edge of the ~~xxx~~ and let his legs dangle in comfort. It really was a good show.. the wonderful old desert rats seventh armored division the men went by... even some royal navy men.. men from the Pembroke..

~~trying to~~ There was the band of the Canadian Berlin battallion .. wearing kilts and the battallion itself.. made up of men from every Canadian divsion. They went past the vitory column of a Germany already defeated.. marched along the east west axis of berlin...the first parade in berlin and actually no Germans around to see it. At the very end some Germans did break through the lines to cheer mr churchill but the prime minister .. con trary to some reports did not give the Germans the victory salute

Innfact, Dick I think the best way to describe ~~tons~~ parade was to say that it was very personal... the british were out to cheer mr churchill.. the grand stibborn old man who led them ...in fact it was so much a personal salute that mr sawyers .. ~~mr churchill's~~ valet and his personal physician were in the revi wing stand.. ~~it was part of a personal salute to churchill... and~~ but don't forget the British elections are in the offing..

DICK

We ~~imxmhaxm~~ don't forget the election are in the offing but what made you remark about it?

CLARK

Well when Mr churchill went by he got a cheer from th britiish soldiers...but when Mr Atttlee went by he also got a cheer from the soldiers and it was interesting to hear the comments. I was standin with a large group of Britishers and they were trying to measure the intensity of devotion to either Mr Churchill or Mr Atllee ..actually there was no way to tell.

Incidentally the British soldiers were evrywhere .. in the stumps of trrees.. trees destroyed in the stree fighting of n berlin.. in the regular stands and climbing all over vehicles ad armor cars parked nearby.. englishemen always have a good sensedh of history and this was history for them...

I've triad to think o some other points about the parade.. of yes the russians were there too. General Baranov inparticular who commands the Russian area.. a slight dark man with great deep set eyes who

seems more ~~oxnidxmtainx~~ f re ch than russian..
Jumbo Wilson. the heavy British gen ral Maitalnd wilson who commanded troops at Gibraltar in the early parts of the war talked with the Russians more than did the others.. Our General Marshall was the most informal , he s t on theedge of the reviewing stand swinning his feet .. and enjoying himself... altogether dick it was a salute to the man who l d ethe British from the adark days and I think that's the ~~bes~~banswer to your original question.. we .. the allies salute each other in Berlin.. we have not tried to imrpoess the Germans . we did t that with 45o air raids on the city and with the marchof russian troops ~~from~~ across a co.tient..

HOTTELET: As far as military punctilio is concerned, here in Berlin it remains muffled. The spotlight is where it belongs, on Potsdam.

You have heard Katharine Clark of NCAU, and Richard C. Hottelet reporting from Berlin, returning you now to CBS in New York.

Dick –

Ask them over Phil

Germantown 6163 – see how

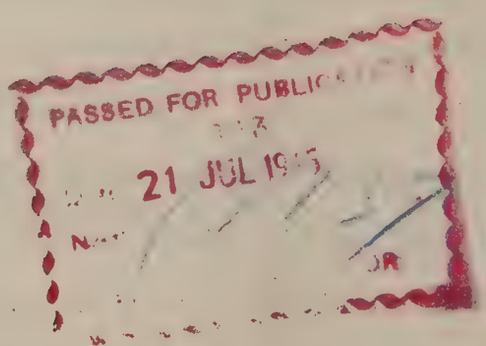
my arm is!

CBS Hottelet 1200 21 July 1945

We've gotten a short progress report from the American delegation this morning - it says that the work of the Big Three Conference is going ahead and that much serious business has been done. That's all it says - no explanations, no details. But it may serve to quiet ANY fears ~~of anyone who may have thought that the curtain of official secrecy around the conference may have been lowered to help~~ WAS TO hide a lack of progress.

The schedule is apparently still the same - the meeting of foreign ministers in the morning, and then the conference of the Big Three every afternoon. And it's a pretty safe bet that work done and problems discussed aren't confined only to the working sessions. At dinner last night President Truman spoke to three people whose jobs are directly connected with the meeting - apart from Assistant Secretary of War McCloy there was Admiral Emory Land of the War Shipping Administration. (It's easy enough to figure out how you want to allocate food and raw supplies to be reasonable, and then and raw materials to the Pacific and to Europe. But to do the job you've got to have ships to carry the stuff. That's where Admiral Land comes in. ---- The President also spoke to Lieutenant General Lucius Clay, who is Eisenhower's deputy on the US Group Control Council. This is ~~the organization that we are going to contribute to help form~~ the Allied Government of Germany.

But it wasn't all business for the President last night. In the course of the evening he invited an old friend in for a chat. - He is Colonel Curtis Tiernan, a catholic priest from Kansas City, who is now Chief Chaplain of the American Forces here. He was a first lieutenant in the Presidents old outfit here during the last war. And chances are they fought over some of the old battles.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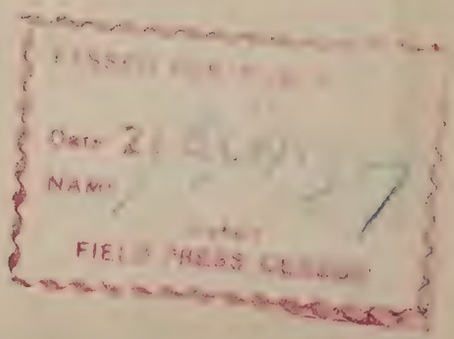
This morning Mr. Churchill - who is really the old war horse of this conference - he's been prominent in three of them- Mr. Churchill stood in the heart of Berlin and reviewed his troops. The famous British ~~xxxxx~~ Seventh Armored Division passed in review down the avenue where Hitler's legions used to strut. The Prime Minister stood there in his colonel's uniform and was obviously thrilled to the core.

~~Xxx~~ Just after the parade he opened a British club and as his car drove away he must have felt most peculiar. A crowd of Germans broke through the military police cordon and ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ surged towrd him, cheering. --- Mr. Churchill answered by giving them the V sign.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin retunring you to CBS in Newyork-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CBS Hottelet 2245 20 July 1945

If you want to know how the Big Three conference has been going - and if you want to know the attitude of the American delegeation, then read President Truman's speech of this afternoon. It's the clearest reflection so far of the principles that govern the meetings. --- It was only a short speech, - lasted only two minutes. But throbbing through it was the pulse-beat of peace, the recognition that we've been fighting not only simply to end the misery of war, but to rebuild. It was good to hear the President, who's been talking with Stalin and Churchill now for four days, - to hear him say these words - If we can put this tremendous machine of ours, which has made this victory possible, to work for peace, we can look forward to the greatest age in the history of mankind. That is what we propose to do. --- And when Mr. Truman said we it was obvious he included the others of the Big Three. He wouldn't have spoken this way unless the conference were going ahead smoothly and constructively.

It was a good thing, too, for the President to go out of his way to point out that the flag being raised in Berlin this afternoon was being raised in the name of the American people. He is obviously not forgetting his constitutional position, obviously keeping his feet firmly on the ground.

There was a note also, in his speech, which reflects a topic that's undoubtedly been much discussed in Potsdam these last few days -- the problem of reparations. The President said we want no ones territory and nobody's money. It looks as if we're going to save ourselves lots of bookkeeping headaches, and concentrate on payments in kind and in terms of labor.

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We don't know how quickly the Potsdam Conference is going -- but it's obvious that postwar political subjects such as these have priority. THE MAIN MILITARY QUESTION OF RUSSIA'S GOING TO WAR AGAINST JAPAN isn't very urgent -- general opinion here is that Russia's mind is already made up as to whether she will or will not declare war in the Pacific. United Nations victory is an aforegone conclusion. What Russia is mainly interested in out there is the political future of China, Manchuria, Mongolia and Korea. And she can have a very powerful hand in that without fighting.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to General Electric in New York.

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FIELD PRESS CENSOR

CBS Hottelet 2245 19 July 1945

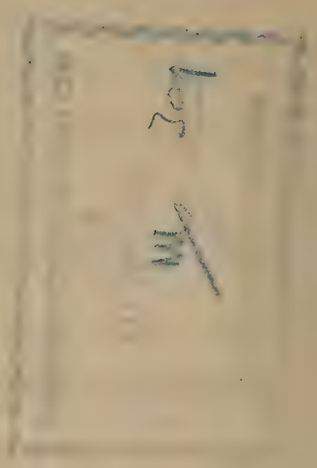
After another meeting of the Bgi Three this afternoon the President tonight gave a formal State Dinner for the leading members of the three delegations.

~~It probably wasn't what you'd call a brilliant gathering . President Truman wore his brown business suit, and most of the guests were in civilian clothes. -- Stalin wore a light tan uniform with broad red stripes down the trousers and Mr. Churchill - with typical Churchillian whimsy - had on a uniform all his own. He was dressed as the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports - one of the many titles he holds. It's one of these typically traditional British titles dating back heaven knows how many hundred years, when someone had the job of commanding five of the Channel Ports.~~

Some of The guests at this banquet are worth mentioning - on the American side, apart from ~~Byrnes, Davies, Leahy and Harriman~~ The President's top advisers there was Edward Pawley. Mr. Pawley is Chairman of the Allied Reparations Commission in Moscow. It's interesting that he should have been invited to a state function limited tox the top five of each nation.

There was an interesting British guest there tonight too - it was Lord Cherwell, the Paymaster General. ~~The title means nothing.~~ Before he wasx made a Lord he was Professor Lindemann and was inxcharge of all wartime British scientific research. All experiments on the most secret and revolutionary weapons and ~~xxxx~~ instruments came under him. I wonder why he was there tonight.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden was indisposed and couldn't come. Mr. Eden had been ill with stomach ulcers for weeks before the conference and didn't get much chance to rest before coming to Potsdam. The strain and worry of this conference are not



doing him any good, - and it would make a difference to Britain's position here if he were to have a relapse.

The thing that strikes you about the guests tonight is that - except for Admiral Leahy - there wasn't a single soldier present. It seems to underline to what extent this Potsdam conference is devoted to the constructive aims of peace.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to CBS in New York.

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CBS Hottelet Feature Story 2030 Z 19 July 1945
2330 Berlin Time

HOTTELET: Out in Potsdam the Big Three are talking over world problems. And right up at the head of the list is the question of what they're going to do with Germany. We can be pretty certain that whatever decision they come to will take the shape of a unified administration of this country.

But while the Potsdam conference is dealing with the broad aspects of the question, and formal agreement has still to be reached, Allied cooperation in this matter has been going on in the city of Berlin.

Here, in what used to be the fourth largest city in the world the British, the Russians, the Americans - and the French have come together, rolled up their sleeves and gone to work. A joint military commission, composed of the Allied ~~military~~ commanders of the Berlin area, is governing this city. You've heard of it already. It's known as the Komendantura.

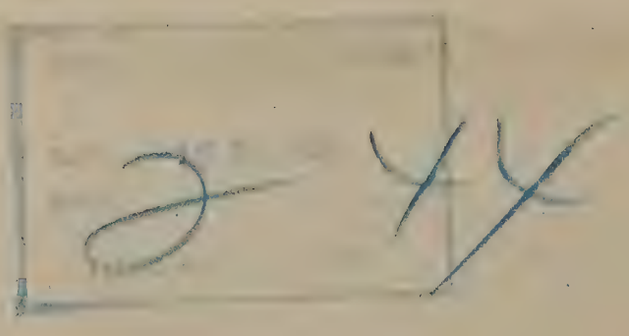
This Komendantura is the first peacetime job that the Big Powers have decided to do jointly. It's an experiment and a challenge to see whether all the good sentiments we express about each other really work out in practice. The problems of getting along together, the problems of jointly running an important part of Germany. These are the same problems, on a smaller scale, that we'll come up against in governing all of Germany — and in setting up a workable world organization.

The American member of the Komendantura is Major General Floyd L. Parks of Elizabeth, New Jersey. He is commander of our First Airborne Army and of the American Berlin District. General, most of us have had contact with the Russians, and our impressions of their methods have been ~~good, bad or indifferent.~~ VARIED. What are they really like to work with?

GENERAL PARKS: They're all right. Now remember, I'm a soldier and the other members of the Komendantura are soldiers too, and I can only speak from the way we work there. The Russians are tough, but in the dealings we've had they've been straight shooters.

HOTTELET: Wasn't there some mixup right at the beginning about getting the Allied government of Berlin on its feet?

GENERAL PARKS: I thought you'd bring that up. It wasn't exactly a mix-up. It was just that we didn't have the complete picture when we arrived. We came in prepared to take over military government in our sector of Berlin, so did the



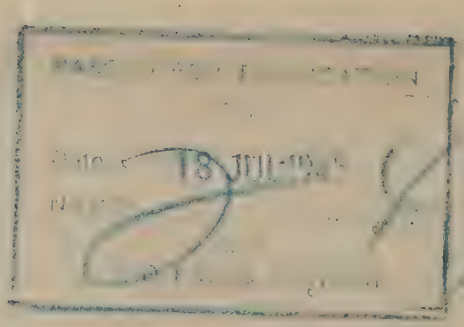
British. But not knowing the exact situation, we ~~had taken~~ TOOK for granted that Berlin would be fed as ~~it has always been fed~~ BEFORE, that's to say on food grown in the districts right around it. -- Well, the food growing districts for Berlin are all Russian territory -- and ~~due to the ravages of war, these districts weren't producing enough to feed areas coming under our control.~~ SADLY DAMAGED BY THAT LOSS It was necessary to solve this before complete transfer of national sectors could be made. We sat down together and ironed the thing out in a very few days, but while it was being ironed out, a good many people got alarmed. There was no reason to be ~~alarmed~~. It simply takes time to adjust matters of this nature.

HOTTELET: Is it easy to negotiate with the Russians, -- you know, can you sit down with them and talk things over as easily as with anyone else?

GENERAL PARKS: You can't answer yes or no to a question like that. You don't negotiate with them exactly in the same way you do with the British, for instance. The Russians have their own way of doing things -- IT'S been effective and so they stick to it. -- We find that they're very literal and go into details on a high level. -- You remember the formalities we had to go through coming up to Berlin. When we sent an advance party to look around for housing and office space we couldn't simply bundle a group of officers and men into jeeps and send them on their way, -- the Russians wanted it all tied together neatly. They wanted lists of exactly how many vehicles, and the exact number of men -- and when they got to the bridge across the Elbe they were checked off man by man and jeep by jeep -- and if there was one too many or one too few the whole convoy was held up until it was put right. -- Now of course this was annoying because we did not understand their way then. These Red Army guards had their orders and they were obeying them to the letter, a quality I admire in troops. It wasn't unfriendliness, it's just the way they do things.

HOTTELET: I certainly hope we're not running into that kind of bright red-tape in our work in the Komendantura.

GENERAL PARKS: No, we're not. -- But you asked before whether we could sit down and have easy discussions with them. -- Well, so far things have been on a pretty formal, though cordial, basis during conferences and delightfully informal afterwards. For the Russians, business is business, and they're dead serious about it. They don't beat around any bushes. Before we hold a



meeting of the Komendantura each staff works out an agenda of things to be discussed. Now as a rule when a bunch of Americans get together like that, the agenda is mostly just a guide to keep the conversation on the right track, and the meeting largely consists of thinking out loud. But the Russians seem to do it differently. Before they come to a meeting they analyze the agenda point by point and they decide what position they're going to take. And when the conference begins they state their case and defend it. There's very little informal discussion.

HOTTELET: Does that mean that they've got their minds all made up before they even sit down?

GENERAL PARKS: No it doesn't. It means that everyone else at the conference has got to know his stuff and be able to present his case as thoroughly as the Russians. -- No, we find that they're quite reasonable. For instance, they've been very cooperative concerning the position of the French in Berlin. As a matter of fact the French troops here are our guests until their sector is definitely established. This will be very soon, I'm sure. Their commander will take his place on the Komendantura as a full fledged member when their sector is turned over to them. In order that the French commander keep abrest of the situation, General Clay thought it would be a good idea to get him in on the ground floor and have him participate in all the meetings immediately. The Russians might have objected, but they didn't. They heartily endorsed the idea, and General de Beauchesne sits at all meetings with us and gives us the benefit of his views in all discussions.

HOTTELET: So you think it'll go along all right?

GENERAL PARKS: Yes, absolutely. You always want to remember one thing -- the Russians are a proud people with a great record of accomplishments. Basically, their "form" does not differ from ours. Their methods and technique are different, and we're still in the process of getting to know one another in that respect. -- I remember when I first took up golf. I was getting lessons from an old Scotch pro with a burr so thick I could hardly understand a word he said. After three or four lessons I began to wonder if I was ever going to get anywhere with him, and thought I might quit -- I think he was ready to quit me too! But after another few times I began to catch on to his way of expressing "form" and we got on famously.

Then there are the difficulties of language which crop up, like the time we found one interpreter driving the Russians crazy because he translated the term "staging area" as if it had something to do with theatricals instead of a place to bivouac troops temporarily.

The answer to all this is to get to know the Russians better -- and vice versa. ~~And I'm sure that'll be done.~~

HOTTELET: How are you surviving the Russian banquets?

GENERAL PARKS: Pretty well -- you see I don't drink!

HOTTELET: That's quite something -- to be on such good terms with them without drinking with 'em. Practically unheard of. -- But one last question, General, as Commander of the Berlin District you're also one of the hosts to the Big Three Conference. I saw you conduct the President around Berlin the other day. -- Have the Russians had any special ideas about making preparations for the meeting?

GENERAL PARKS: No, our job is identical - provide for food, housing and security.

HOTTELET: Ah yes, security. Tell me, as far as the Press is concerned just how does military security ..... but I'd better not bring that up, we'll be here all night.

Thank you Major General Floyd L. Parks.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to CBS in New York.

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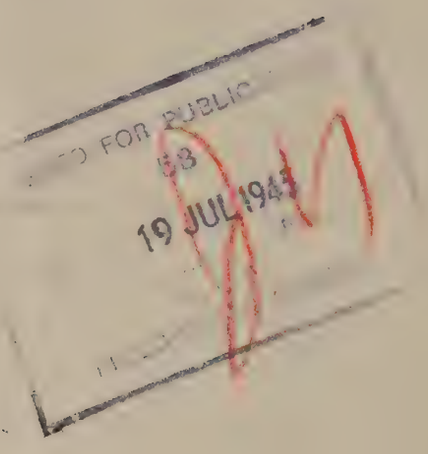
CBS Hottelet 1200 19 July 1945

The Conference of the Big Three is going ahead steadily. Weve been given some information on the way its being run. Every morning the foreign secretaries of the three governments - Byrnes Eden and Molotov get together at eleven oclock and decide what subjects are to come up for discussion at the Big Meeting later in the afternoon. The only Big Three meeting weve heard about officially began at fiveoclock in the afternoon and we presume that this same timetable will be kept every day. --- In this way the three foreign ministers act as a sort of steering committee, wrapping up things that are settled and deciding what new matters should be next on the agenda. This procedure has been in operation since Monday. The foreign ministers take turns as chairmen of this little committee - and just as President Truman was asked to take the chair at the big meeting Secretary of State Byrnes presided at the first session of the foreign ministers.

Theres no telling what subjects are coming up for discussion. This morning we were told that President Truman summoned General Omar Bradley into the compound for tomorrow to discuss the Generals new assignment as Chief of the Veterans Administration. Its hardly likely that this purely domestic matter will come up at all in the talks held by the big three - but it does serve to underline to what extent that fantastic little compound out near Potsdam has for the time being become the working center of world politics. --- When you come to think of it its the closest thing to a world government right now thats ever been put together. --- Its a good sign though that the president is keeping his hand in practical political matters. The danger at one of these historic meetings could easily be that one or the other of the parties to it - or maybe all of them get lost in the stratosphere clouds of abstract politics. The brave new world theyre aiming toward out there at Potsdam is not going to be built out of brave sentiment alone - but out of practical work and detail.

And that's the point of the matter Bob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19 JUL 1941

The most piquant item to come out of the Potsdam conference today is the story of President Truman's two lunches. It seems that the first lunch was taken with Prime Minister Churchill about one oclock. It was a very private lunch - just the President and the British Premier. Secretary of State Byrnes only got as far as the front porch, apparently - then he was sent over to eat with Anthony Eden. ~~After the meal Truman went around and picked up Byrnes and then went by car to visit Generalissimo Stalin~~ THEN at Stalin's house, at three oc'clock, THE PRESIDENT had lunch again. Gastronomically it's certainly been a record day - and I'm sorry that we haven't been informed of the menus. ---- I hope someone out at Postdam is keeping a complete diary - it'll make interesting reading some time.

~~Broadcast~~ Press reports from the American newspapers and radio have NOW amply demonstrated ~~made possible~~ It is ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ to the people out there in terms of news stories and editorial comment that public opinion at home is reacting very sourly to the blackout in which this conference is taking place. ---- As reporters it's annoying to us, personally, that we're given no information. But our protests ~~have~~ haven't been limited to that - we've been protesting IN THE NAME ~~in behalf~~ of the principle of free information. The protests were useless, and we figured maybe it's because we're a small group --- maybe when public opinion at home reaches the American delegation with a demand for NEWS ~~information~~ it'll bring results. But for days now cabled digests of press articles and broadcasts at home have been coming in. Yet there is not a trace of a change in attitude. You at home are now joining us in the position of being directly and deliberately disregarded.

The question is - why. Certainly in his public statements Mr. Truman has recognized his responsibilities as a public servant. And this business of security doesn't bother him very much - to judge from his informal trip around Berlin the other day. --- apparently it's the Russians who insist on complete secrecy.

We shouldn't have thought that the right of the world to know what's being planned for it would be a matter for dispute. But it is, so let's get it on the Big Three agenda right away, and way up on top. Nothing is more important.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to General Electric in New York.

Ask about reaction in US
Should Truman stay? Will schedule lighter?
Give Parks addresses
Record Parks piece.

PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet 1200 18 July 1945

President Truman went over to Prime Minister Churchill's house just around noon to repay Mr. Churchill's visit. He stayed there for lunch.

This afternoon -- it's three oclock here now - the President and Secretary of State Byrnes will call on Generalissimo Stalin.

And presumably not long thereafter the Big Three will resume their formal meetings. The talks and meetings so far have been mainly to establish personal contact and to get rid of some of the preliminaries. And we can see already that they're not going to force the pace. Which is perfectly all right. There is no great need for urgency - certainly not to the extent of trying to save a few hours or a few days. It's much more important that whatever is done be done thoroughly and deliberately.

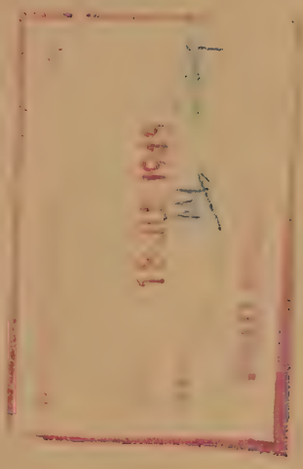
The actual agenda - the things coming up for discussion - and the order in which they'll be taken is still a secret. There are a lot of pretty good newspaper and radio people in Berlin right now, and they're not getting more than inconsequential scraps of information. There's no limit to the amount of speculating you can do - you can dash off one spectacular and weird rumor after another. But it's safe to say that no one outside the Conference area knows what's really going on. Diplomatic traffic between here and London or Washington is strictly routine. Anyone who would have to be consulted or informed about the progress of the conference has been brought along and is also sitting in the compound behind a million MP's.

There's one person who's been flown to Berlin who doesn't really have anything to do with the conference - that is, not more than any soldier who's had to risk his life so that it could take place. He's 21 year old Sgt. Harry A. Truman, the President's nephew. -- When Mr. Truman docked at Antwerp he told General John Lee there that he had a nephew in Europe whom he'd like to see. The General made enquiries and found that Sergeant Truman was already aboard the Queen Elizabeth ready to sail for home with his outfit. He was yanked off the boat and flown up here --- it's probably the only thing for which he's not sorry

to continue his trip home.

~~This is the picture~~

And that's the
Picture
news from Berlin



CBS Murrow Hottelet Feature Story 2030 17 July 45

MURROW: Trying to report this Big Three Conference from Berlin is like observing the world with your head in a barrel. No meeting of dictators was ever held in greater secrecy and certainly no previous meeting of statesmen has been confronted with more serious problems. The decisions reached here will affect all of us. Dick Hottelet has been in Berlin for nearly three weeks and I've been here since the Big Three and their advisers began to assemble.

We're going to sit here for a few minutes and talk about the background - the climate of opinion in which this conference is being held. I think we might begin with a straightforward description of the mechanics of reporting. It was agreed in Moscow, London and Washington that there was to be no reporting of the conference. The pattern was set at Casablanca. After that meeting while Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt were at Marrakech, they agreed that the secrecy surrounding the Casablanca meeting had permitted them to get through so much work in so little time that they would continue the practice at subsequent meetings. That was done at Teheran, Cairo and Yalta. On all of these occasions the discussions dealt primarily with military matters. Speed and secrecy were essential. It is important to realize, in connection with this meeting, that the secrecy is imposed not by the army, but as a result of decisions taken by the three governments. The army is merely doing the housekeeping for the reporters who are here, and providing them with transmission facilities. Army officers agree that there is no question of military security except insofar as the discussions may deal with the war against Japan.

In Europe the war for freedom has ended but the Big Three's decisions are still being taken in complete secrecy. Maybe that is inevitable. It may even be wise. But it is certainly important that everyone should realize that there is no possibility of public opinion influencing the policies laid down here in Berlin. Both the American and British delegations have press secretaries attached to

PRESS WIRELESS

but they're not permitted to leave the compound. Correspondents are not permitted to enter the compound. There is not even a neutral zone where reporters and members of the delegations may meet. Those are the facts. I am permitted to speculate about the subjects under discussion and the attitude of the various delegations towards them but I Must do so on the basis of information gained in London, Paris and Frankfurt. The issue raised by this procedure is vastly more important than the disappointment and irritation of one or a hundred correspondents who are eager for information. It has something to do with the peoples' right to know what decisions are being taken in their name - decisions that will in large measure determine the kind of world in which we're going to live. Dick, do you think that's a fair summary of the thing?

HOTTELET: Those are the facts, and there's nothing to be said against them. There isn't a correspondent here who doesn't feel the same way. ---- You know, it seems funny that with all the elaborate detail in which this meeting was planned - and the cosmetics and edible paraphernalia - that somebody somewhere didn't sit down and worry about giving the public some information. We're certainly not complaining about the legitimate security measures involved in protecting the lives of every last stenographer at the conference - but it seems too much to turn it into a complete and utter blackout.

MURROW: There's certainly no lack of information about the unimportant matters.

HOTTELET: In a way that's right - but even that, not entirely. What are we allowed to say? Before the conference started we figured it would be a good idea to describe exactly where the President was going to live, give a picture of this fantastic [redacted] compound in which the members of the conference live as if they were in a kraal in the middle of the African bush. We figured it would be interesting to describe what the Russians had done to fix up the palace in Potsdam where the actual Big Three meetings are being held - what the room looks like in which

HOTTELET: That may be true in several questions, but there's certainly one that must be settled concretely and satisfactorily in the near future - and that's the problem of Germany.

WILSON: And the real question there is whether two systems that differ as fundamentally as the American and the Russian can achieve a joint economic, political and educational program in a country which no longer has a leadership, a political philosophy or an independent future. In whatever is left of Germany territory there will be more than sixty million hardworking industrious thrifty people. If there should develop a competition between Russia and the Western Powers for the allegiance of those people, for the use of their industrial plant and their inmate skill at invention and organization - then a collision in Middle Europe is bound to happen. Germany, even in defeat, is still the Balance of power on the continent. And that is true even though there is no German government, and no German policy. Victory, revolutions do not alter geography and the Germans not dead or rebuilding Russia are still here, right in the middle of Europe.

HOTTELET: I think that point is well worth emphasizing. If there is a future powerful Germany it will arise out of friction between East and West, it will be nourished by concessions intended to win Germany over to one side or the other - and it will come into effect in terms of alliance with one side against the other.

In my opinion one thing this war has done is to destroy Hitler's and Bismarck's and Frederick the Great's dream of an independent German power factor in Central Europe, - of a nation, sword in hand, capable of lashing out right or left for land and plunder. We have fought this war to substitute another scheme for this one - a scheme that can keep the peace on this battered, impoverished continent. If it can be based on mutual trust this peace will really be peace. If it rests only on an attempt to equalize force - gun for gun and division for division it will only be a truce.

WILSON: That's true enough, but there are issues outside Germany that

revolutionary at the outbreak of this war.

Maybe here, in Central Europe, we have the testing ground -- a hard proving ground which has no use for the veneer of rhetoric but which decides issues in hard routine work. The job is there for both sides to do. Maybe here we will arrive at a synthesis of east and west.

MURROW: Maybe. But the important thing is that Russia has emerged as the dominant power on the continent. The policy pursued by Britain and France in the years between the war was aimed at keeping Russia in isolation. The policy didn't work. Now one of the great problems is to overcome or to wipe out these decades of suspicion and mistrust. Here in Berlin I get the impression of a new Europe with new problems superimposed on old ones. --- Think of the old problems that have disappeared - the great problem of the German minorities, the Polish Corridor, the Sudetenland, the Dobrudja, Transylvania, the South Tyrol, control of the Danube, control of the eastern Baltic. These were the issues that shook Europe, time and again. Only a few of the old problems are still on the agenda -- Trieste, the Dardanelles, the future of the Italian colonies in Africa, Macedonia.

HOTTELET: I think that's a striking measure of the change that's overtaken this continent. But the disappearance of the traditional problems doesn't mean Europe is left without any. Newer and greater questions have arisen, and have themselves resolved in to the greatest one yet -- namely, will this continent provide the first step toward a workable world organization or will it once again in some twisted, unpredictable way lead the way to disaster.

MURROW: Almost the only thing I found that is completely unchanged is a parrot. It belonged to Mrs. Raymond Daniell of the New York Times. She left it here before the war began. The bird sustained several near misses but is in no way altered except that it now imitates an airraid siren.

56783

JBS Hottelet 1200 17 July 1945

Generalissimo Stalin this morning paid a formal visit to President Truman at the President's house near Potsdam. At ten minutes to twelve ~~xxxx~~ Stalin, in full uniform, accompanied by Foreign Commissar Molotov arrived by car to meet the President for the first time. They had lunch with Mr. Truman + his Cabinet until [illegible] to two —

The lunch [illegible]

[illegible] baked ham, [illegible], fried potatoes, string beans, cookies + fruit, wines + cigars —

Otherwise today's at lunch, including two interpreters.

President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Stalin are scheduled to hold their first formal meeting today. Since they arrived on Sunday the Three Delegations have been settling down, getting themselves organized. Today the work of the conference really begins. --- It's not likely that they'll plunge right into the biggest and knottiest problems. There's a very large human element here. These three people are meeting for the first time. Truman and Churchill know each other slightly, and the President has never met Stalin. And the balance of personalities at this meeting is not the same. -- at Yalta and at Teheran President Roosevelt frequently used his great charm to bring Churchill's and Stalin's points of view closer together. Well, at Potsdam President Truman the different combination is going to work differently. An awful lot is going to depend on their first few days on the job together. --- After all none of these men, despite their high offices and their achievements, is a superman. They can feel grouchy after a bad breakfast or annoyed at minor hitches just as easily as any other collection of three men. Right now they're probably taking stock of each other. --- And don't get me wrong - to my way of thinking this is the most necessary and important preliminary for this meeting.

~~The military men have had their day off. Gen. Gen. George [illegible] and the Combined Chiefs of Staff are going out this afternoon to review the American Second Armored Division, which [illegible] with its tanks lined up for a mile and a half in the Grunewald Forest in the western part of the city of Berlin.~~ It's too bad that the weather broke today - from brilliant sunshine and blue sky it's suddenly gone gray and cold and drizzly. And to add to the gloom every half hour or so there's a tremendous explosion as some bomb disposal squad detonates an unexploded bomb or mine.

There's one aspect of this conference - so far as the

people on the staffs are concerned - that is, however, definitely not gloomy. A Post Exchange has been set up in the little Conference City that's probably better stocked than any store in the world. Things you and I haven't seen for years are piled on the shelves of what used to be a shabby ~~xxxxx~~ old German Drug Store. Here the conference members can buy/share clocks, fountain pens, cameras electric razors - they can get swiss watches, Belgian lace, Paris handbags and cosmetics are for sale too. Apart from all the little things you need to keep yourself going - like toilet articles, the post exchange is stocked with large supplies of tobacco and all brands of cigarettes and cigars.

But don't go wishing you were here. ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ We're ~~in Berlin~~, but we're not getting a look at these things either.

~~This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning~~ you to ~~[illegible]~~ in New York.

And that's the news from Berlin.

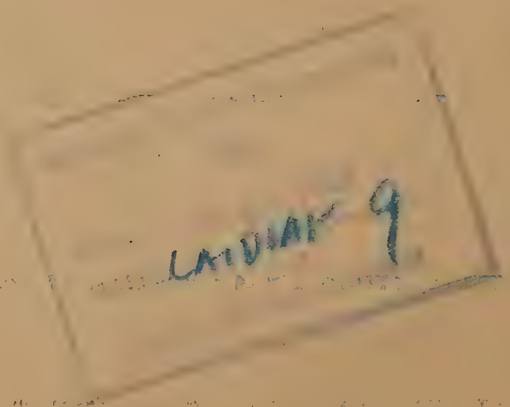
4930 - 5130

PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet 225045 16 July 1945

As far as I've been able to find out the Big Three and Foreign Minister Eden did not meet today. But Prime Minister Churchill did come to President Trumans house just around noon time and paid him a visit that lasted almost three quarters of an hour. We suppose they talked generalities, and got acquainted a bit. ~~It's not likely that either of the broad~~ ~~wants to anticipate the big issues of the conference, which are for all Three of the leaders to settle.~~ --- But there are a number of topics for Anglo-American discussion. And today the Combined Chiefs of Staff - the top military leaders of Britain and the United States, also had a session. We don't know whether either Truman or Churchill have yet seen Stalin - but then, we wouldn't know. Press and radio are still not allowed inside the conference area or the living compound. ~~And if we've been given extremely meager information on British and American things we've been told absolutely nothing concerning the Russians.~~

The President and Mr. Churchill each tok a trip into town this afternoon. ~~to see the government quarter. The President came up the broad highway that leads in from the southwest. and along it for a mile and a half the entire Second Armored Division was lined up its hundreds of tanks in straight line, side by side with every gun tilted upward fifteen degrees. A superb looking division in peace as well as war. Then~~ The Presidential party headed straight east down Hitler's triumphal highway, ~~through the battered Tiergarten, through the~~ paved ~~historic old Brandenburg gate~~ and along the ruins of Unter den Linden. There were no elaborate safety measures. The President drove along in an open cabriolet, (IN THE HOT JULY SUN) crammed in the back seat with Admiral Leahy and Secretary of State Byrnes. There were about ten cars in the convoy & only a handful of escorting motorcycles. There weren't many Germans on the street along the way ~~the ones who were there didn't~~ THEY seem to recognize the President. He drove down past the war memorial to the old Kaisers Palace, then back and down the Wilhelmstrasse. Just underneath the balcony where Hitler had posed so often the President's car stopped. He looked around at the ruins of the various ministries, at the damage our bombs had done to the chancellory. He didn't bother to get out


LATVIAN 9

PRESS WIRELESS

of his car - he just looked around FOR THREE OR FOUR MINUTES and said - This is what happened because one man overreached himself. - It's terrible, but they brought it on themselves. ~~He stopped there for three or four minutes and then drove on out the way he had come.~~

~~Prime Minister Churchill came a few minutes later, with his daughter and Foreign Secretary Eden. Looking very solemn Mr. Churchill walked through the chancellery and down into the stinking bunker where Hitler and Eva Braun fled from our air raids.~~

~~Churchill and Truman did not see the worst destruction in Berlin, but what they saw was bad enough.~~ It would be a good thing for all the Big Three to go into their conference with a vivid impression of Berlin. -- Because this METROPOLIS was destroyed by weapons that are already obsolescent. Berlin gives a feeble foretaste of what a next war could do in the same way that the little spanish village of Guernica forecast the horrors of this one.

~~Every ruin in Berlin -- and in London, in Warsaw in Stalingrad -- cries out for peace.~~

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you now to CBS General Electric in New York

PRESS WIRELESS

GBS Hottelet 1830 15 July 1945

AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL

President Truman arrived in Berlin this afternoon by air. They landed at AN airfield, just outside the city, and drove to THEIR official residence past miles of stiffly saluting guards. Generalissimo Stalin IS also slated to arrive this afternoon. The Potsdam Conference of the Big Three WILL begin TOMORROW.

It will be the largest conference of its KIND, and the most important. It is the FIRST peace conference. It is an attempt to put the fine but abstract ideals of the San Francisco Conference on a workable basis. The conferees themselves hope it is the first step toward a world without threat cutting politics and war.

There is probably not a really important question affecting Britain, France or America that will not come up for discussion. The agenda covers war and peace. Japan is one of the main topics - there's no attempt to hide that fact. General Marshal and Admiral King are not here to talk politics. -- The question of Germany is way up at the head of the list. One of our war aims has been fulfilled. We have destroyed the main enemy in Europe. - But that is not enough. Germany cannot be left a festering sore in the heart of THE CONTINENT. An unstable Germany MEANS an unstable Europe, is an open invitation to return to the tug of war of power politics. --- If nothing else is done at this meeting the Big Three must decide on common action to build a civilized Germany and preserve the health of Europe. This is the immediate practical problem. It is a challenge. If they cannot do this then they cannot SOLVE the greater problems of world collaboration. ---

There will be many other problems discussed - look at a map and take your pick:-Spain, the Dardanelles, the Middle East. Experts in all fields, hundreds of them, have been brought in. Military and economic

PRESS WIRELESS

specialists are here - the best among the three powers. Experts in drafting treaties and agreements have come. The agenda, the list of things to be discussed, is long and there are items on it that are ripe, if not overripe for open discussion. There will be loads of work, and the conference is expected to last ten days, if not more.

The delegates and their staffs are living in an elaborately guarded enclosure/- whose location we're not allowed to give - but the talks of the Big Three and their top collaborators they call in from time to time will take place inside Potsdam. IN A PALACE ~~in the Cecilienhof Palace of the former German Crown Prince.~~

There is something particularly symbolic about the fact that this conference is taking place in Potsdam. This ~~historic~~ town has been the focal point of Prussian aristocracy. There Frederick the Great laid the foundations of German militarism. It's particularly fitting that it be buried there.

~~The outlook for the conference is good - but there is~~ one dark spot in the arrangements that have been made which deserves mention. The security measures which were, very logically, ordered in all proportion. for the protection of the Big Three have grown out of ~~all~~ The Press of the world is WORKING UNDER SEVERE RESTRICTIONS IN TRYING ~~not allowed access either to the conference area or to the living compound. We are denied the opportunity of getting first-hand information with which~~ to give you an intelligent report of the work in progress.

~~We can only hope that steps will be taken - which will violate no real security - to give the world access to the truth.~~ It ~~is in keeping with the nature of the conference that~~ SOMETHING ~~is~~ to be done.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to Admiral in New York.

55985

PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet 130130 15 July 1945

We're waiting for President Truman, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Stalin to arrive in Berlin. All three are EXPECTED MOMENTARILY. ~~due in today~~. Stalin is presumably coming by train - he seldom, if ever uses a plane. But the other two are coming by air - and in line with the grandiose security precautions that surround the conference routine flights being no ~~xxxxxxxx~~ are allowed ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ over Berlin. ~~Potsdam~~ AS SOON AS THE BIG THREE GET SETTLED DOWN. The conference is scheduled to begin ~~tomorrow~~. And already it's clear that it will be the biggest held so far - bigger than Teheran and bigger than Yalta. More experts in more different fields are taking part in this one ~~xxxx~~ - and on the American side alone it seems as if the State Department and the ~~xxx~~ Joint Chiefs of Staff had ~~xxxx~~ sent every one ~~xxxxxx~~ of their top men. This is the first Peace Conference, and political experts whose fields cover the world stand on equal level with the soldiers who are finishing the war.

More than mere size distihguishes this conference from Yalta and Teheran. There is going to be no beating around the bush, no shy formality about Japan at this one. Japan is going to be discussed, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ from a political and military viewpoint TO FIGHT JAPAN, and it's going to be discussed thoroughly. RUSSIAN OFFICERS AND MEN IN BERLIN ALREADY TALK QUITE OPENLY ABOUT BEING READY AND WILLING Each side has brought along ~~the people best qualified to the~~ ITS JAPANESE EXPERTS. ~~this~~ - Don't be surprised if General Marshal and Admiral King, at least, return home by way of the Pacific.

The question ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ of French participation is apparently still open. French troops are in Berlin, ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ their commander is ~~x~~ taking part in the local administration, but I haven't been able to find out definitely whether the French have been asked even to send observers to ~~xxx~~ Potsdam.

~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Some officials say this has been done to keep the conference personnel down to a minimum. This is not San Francisco -- emphasis here is on action. The few people I've been able to speak to who have some share in the work ~~of the conference~~ ~~xx~~ point out that it is up to this ~~conference~~ MEETING, to turn the fine ideals of the United Nations conference into reality. Streamlined as it is this conference

involves hundreds of experts -- and working as fast as they can it will probably take the Big Three about ten days to get through their agenda.

The big living compound where the British, American and Russian delegations will live, is full. Around it is an air-tight ring of security guards. A certain palace in Potsdam is ready for the actual talks of the Big Three which will take place every day. Vast preparations have been made for work, for security and for comfort.

But comparatively few Berliners know what is really going on. Most Germans are not aware that once again history is to be made for them-and for the world - in the old Prussian town of Potsdam.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin, returning you to CBS in New York.

CB-5 Hottelet 120515 to 120815 14 July 1945

THE BIG THREE CONFERENCE IS ONLY A FEW DAYS AWAY BUT

If you think I'm going to tell you anything about ~~the Big Three conference~~ IT youre ~~xxxxxx~~ going to be disappointed. You probably know more about it than I do. And unless things change pretty radically it'll keep on being that way. The prospects of your getting any intelligent and complete reporting about how this conference is being held, what is being discussed and ever-where it's taking place - are ~~x~~ mighty slim.

Not since I left Nazi Germany have I seen such elaborate precautions to keep something quiet. It reminds ~~mf~~ you of one of the old Hitler Mussolini meetings. There are thousands of people around Berlin whose main purpose in life seems to be to keep the press from getting any information. And when we do get some by dint of much running around, there is a hawkeyed military censorship to chop it out of our copy.

~~Thousands with military police~~ (THOUSANDS AND) ~~thousands~~ OF (BRITISH RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN) soldiers ~~are 2nd 2 divisions of troops~~ are busy making preparations for the meeting. ~~There are some three thousand American, four and a half thousand British and about the same number of Russian soldiers~~ THEY'RE working at fixing up houses for important visitors, arranging food and transport -- and standing guardx around the compounds where the President, the British Prime Minister and Generalissimo Stalin are going to live. Everything connected with the conference is classified as top secret. And the number of military police stationed around the Potsdam area is a sight to see. There are miles of road ~~where~~ with a Russian or American MP every fifty feet. ~~x~~ And the Russians aren't content with just having guards along the road, they stretch back way into the bushes. --- The Russians have brought in what must be about a brigade of their elite border guards. ~~They look~~ LOOKING pretty snappy in their green and blue uniforms ~~with their~~ AND TRIMS ~~gold~~ BUTTONS. And they're thick enough on the ground so ~~that~~ not a mosquito could get by them.

We're not allowed to tell you where the President is

going to live or where the conference is going to be held -- we're not even allowed to describe them, although the palace where the conference will sit is pretty interesting. The press is not even allowed to get near them now. The airfield where the conferring parties will arrive is off limits to us. Officials have been forbidden to give us any information. Somebody in Washington apparently ordered the security curtain down on this thing with a thud - and let me tell you, it's down. As a great concession two of our photographers were let in to some of the buildings yesterday, but their pictures are being kept in a safe.

There's no immediate prospect of improvement, either. The plan seems to be to spoon feed the correspondents here with staged press conferences and handouts. And the justification, which sounds grotesque to those of us who've been in on military secrets since before D Day, the justification is military security. The war in Europe is over. This conference being held is largely to start off a decent peace.

And the peacetime translation of military security is simply -- the public be damned.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you now to CBS in New York.

Page 1

CBS Hottelet 2250 2252 14 June 1945

Delegates and experts are streaming in to Berlin from all directions for the conference of the Big Three. Most, if not all of them are coming in by plane - and there have been more planes in the sky over Berlin and its outskirts today than there have been since the Eighth Air Force paid its last visit. They are coming in from Moscow, from Britain and America -- and tonight all but the most important actors in this international drama have taken their places on the stage. --- Now they're waiting in a couple of dozen luxurious villas inside a compound sealed off hermetically from the outside world. Sealed off hermetically from any improbable werewolves and also from allied correspondents. --- The experts and staffs will not emerge from their gilded cage - only the big three and their closest advisers will move out to the palace where the conference is to be held.

But no one will suffer. The Russians have put fine new furniture into the villas. Victorian plumbing has been replaced. And there will be plenty of social life - the usual banquets and formal visits and receptions. For this, planeload after planeload of liquor, special foods, silver ware, have been flown in.

I understand that the Russians have brought in the whole catering staff that attended the conference at Yalta -- and since part of all this is taking place in the American sector we are going to be hosts too, and the head MAAF mess officer has been making terrific preparations.

While all this has been going on we've been burying an old friend - non fraternization. About time, too, because

(Pg 13)

it's been dead a long time. It had its comic aspects, ~~this~~ lots of them. But basically there wasn't anything funny about it. --- Quite apart from the people who went to jail or were heavily fined because it wasn't workable. --- Non fraternization was much more trouble than it was worth. There are ~~xxx~~ other ~~xxxxx~~ items in our military government policy that are less ridiculous, but just as useless. It's about time they were buried ~~xxxx~~ too.

This is Richard C. Pottelet in Berlin returning you to ~~CBS~~ CBS in New York.

Tomorrow here
Paris 7 minutes Thursday

15 JUIL 1965

55079

CBS Hottelet Feature Story 2031 to 2038 11 July 1945
In Five Pages

The ~~Txxxxxxxxxx~~ Conference of the Big Three is just around the corner. If it does nothing else it's going to have to provide some answers as to what's going to happen to Germany. ---- There's agreement on basic principles, but

So far nobody has come out with specific ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ proposals. We've hemmed and hawed ~~and~~ AND the Russians haven't said a word.

55479

page two CBS Kettelet 2031 11 July 1945

~~Russian view in this matter.~~

Well, hereand now we're beginning to get a picture of the sort of Germany the Russians would like to see. It's not that our allies have suddenly become talkative, ~~but~~ ~~by any~~ ~~stretch~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~imagination~~ --- When you talk to Russians and ask them the same old question - what sort of Germany do you want - they laugh and shrug their shoulders and say they're too busy at the moment trying to keep the place from falling apart. The future of Germany, they say, is a long term business and you only get confused if you try to work out all the details this far in advance. -- But nevertheless here on the ground we've been seeing the kind of Germany the Russians have been helping build.

Overall the Russian plan seems to be for a unified Germany -- I've seen no tendency to carve the country up or to keep the zones of occupation sealed off from one another. Everything the Russians have said and done, that we can see, is based on the assumption that Germany will be governed as a whole (FIRST AND ULTIMATELY BY A GERMAN GOVERNMENT.) by a combined allied commission. The only territorial change the Russians seem to plan is the one agreed on at Teheran - giving Poland a large slice of eastern Germany.

Politically the Russian line seems to be in support of a democracy. Since the Russians didn't tell us in advance what they were going to do we had to reckon with various possibilites. For one thing - you remember the Free Germany Committee in Moscow, and the Union of German Officers that kept putting out patriotic propaganda to Germany and the German army. ~~General von Seydlitz and Field Marshal Von Paulus and lots of other big Russian military names were involved -- and they might have been used for a new German government. But~~ the Russians were apparently using them only for their propaganda value ~~- these people were far too reactionary to be used in building a new Germany,~~ and there is

no sign that any of these reformed Prussians have even been brought back here.

As a matter of fact there's no sign that the Free Germany Committee, which was composed of exiles, is being used either. As far as I've been able to check, every one of the people whom the Russians appointed to public office had been in Germany all along. Most of them are alumni of the various penitentiaries and concentration camps. The Russians brought some trusted Germans in from Moscow, but only as advisers.

(MANY OF THEM WERE PROMINENT POLITICIANS — CABINET MINISTERS AND SUCH BEFORE 1933.)

Some people half expected that the Russians would come in - and, if they didn't bring along their own handpicked political leaders, appoint communists or stooges to the most important jobs. They could, for instance, govern just as effectively through the communist party if they felt like it. ---- But, apparently they don't feel like it. They have set up a communist party - but then they've also set up the Social Democratic Party, and yesterday the Russian military commander ratified the Christian Democratic Union - which is certainly not radical - as a full fledged party. These parties can all run newspapers, hold meetings, collect funds. ~~They're expected soon to ratify the other non-radical party, the Liberal Democrats.~~

(THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATS WILL BE NEXT.)

~~The Russians have tried~~ The Communists got a head start on the other ~~parties~~, but not to the extent of becoming the official ~~party~~, or the officially favored party. The Russian line seems to be a policy of a United Front of all anti-fascist parties. And here the definition of democracy takes on a very interesting note. The Russians definitely do not want the kind of democracy in Germany that killed the Weimar Republic, and paved the way for Hitler -- they want a ~~definitely~~ POSITIVELY antifascist democracy which will not tolerate and protect, forces that intend to destroy it.

The Germans I've spoken to are very much in favor of this. And, as a matter of fact, this trend toward a more efficient

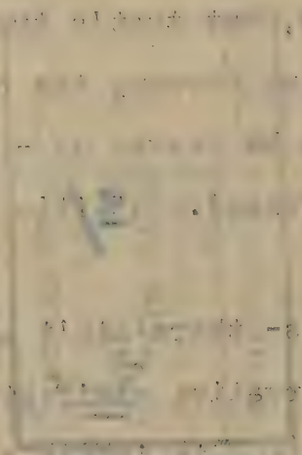
and unified democracy is noticeable not only in Germany, but elsewhere in Europe - notably in France and Belgium.

(THIS NEW) ~~The reason this Russian idea is entitled to be called~~ democracy ~~is that it~~ recognizes and respects individual freedom. Within limits of military security, and as long as it is not fascist - everyone, including the newspapers, has the right of free speech. As far as I have been able to find out there is no restriction at all of freedom of religion -- either for the people or for the catholic and protestant clergy. Labor unions have been free to organize -- and I had a long talk just this afternoon with the head of the Free German Federation of Labor. He, like all of his colleagues, are old labor union people. He told me - and I believed him, because I've heard it from many others Germans in public positions - he told me that except for the instruction to get rid of all Nazi influence and to be democratic the Russians have ~~given him no orders whatsoever~~ NOT INTERFERED AT ALL.

There is officially freedom of private property. The Russian Army has requisitioned lots of livestock and furniture, and Russian soldiers have pinched a lot of wrist watches and silver. But there's no attempt been made to enforce collectivism. The big industrial cartels are going to be destroyed, but that's true for the British and American zones too. In eastern Germany the big estates of the Prussian Junkers are going to be broken up - mainly to give land for the Germans evacuees from Poland. But it's going to be parcelled out as private property.

As far as Marxist revolution goes- there ain't any. The Communist Party issued a strangely conservative manifesto in which it said flatly that it would be wrong to impose a soviet system on Germany.

The question of German industry has arisen. The Russians have been confiscating a lot of machines and factory equipment and sending it back to Russia - but it doesn't seem to be concentrated on any one (BRANCH) of industry. The Russians say they're taking what



they can use in rebuilding Russia. But they took the most important step toward weakening German industry when they turned over to Poland the entire industrial area of Silesia. You can bet your life, though, that the Russians are as anxious to see German war industry destroyed as we are, although of all the partners, the United States seems to have the most sweeping definition of war industry.

The question of the future German governments foreign relations - in trade as well as in politics is covered by proclamations the RED ARMY HAS posted everywhere -- they read - after the destruction of Nazism and militarism the way will lie open to the German people to obtain a worthy and respected place in the society of nations. IF THE RUSSIANS INTEND TO HITCH GERMANY TO THEIR CHARIOT THEY'VE NOT EXPRESSED IT OPENLY.

This, in very broad outlines, is what the Russians have in mind for Germany. But they are very quick to maintain that their ideas are no more important than ours or the British or the French. On many occasions the Russians have told me -- this is a great experiment. The whole future rests on our working cooperation, and this is the test. We intend to do this thing together.

This is Richard C. Hottelet reporting from Berlin returning you now to CBS in New York.

CBS Hottelet 225045 11 July 1945

We've gotten underway in the common administration of Berlin. The Allied Komendantura, the four power unit that's the highest governing body in the city met at noon today, and decided that joint government will begin tomorrow. At nine o'clock in the morning British and American military government organizations will begin to take over in their respective zones. There's still no French zone. Proclamations to the people of Berlin will be posted in four languages, telling them to abide by the rulings of their new bosses. --- This step forward was made possible by the solution of various questions - ~~although we haven't been told exactly what those solutions are.~~ It was decided that Berlin was to be fed and provided with fuel and other necessities by all the powers - presumably out of German stocks. ~~The details, difficulties, which probably are greater than they really are, will be ironed out by experts.~~

This change in the status of the city, which should have taken place a week ago will not be at all radical. The Russian military government will pull out of our zones bit by bit. The German administration of the city, appointed by the Russians, will remain for the time being. It's our own military government policy that's going to notice the greatest difference. We're having to sprint to catch up with some Russian measures. Newspapers, schools, theaters, political parties - all these things the Red Army opened up will keep on functioning. This doesn't violate our program - but it considerably speeds up our timetable.

What remains to be seen is whether we'll follow suit in our German zones of occupation, or whether they'll lag behind Berlin. --------- Apart from other tings this city is certainly setting the pace in fraternization. That fine old policy, so sternly proclaimed, is deader than a dodo here. I took yesterday evening off and went around to several of the night clubs that the Russians have opened - in our zones as well as theirs. There were junior officers

and senior officers - British, American, French, Russian, even Polish. There were British and American soldiers. And all of them were dancing and frolicing with German girls.

Shed a tear for non-fraternization, friends. It was a noble experiment.

Richard C. Hottelet

CBS Hottelet 120515 10 July 1945

One of the most important problems in this part of the world is now in the process of being settled -- IT'S THE EVACUATION OF GERMANS FROM POLAND. ~~and its nothing~~ ~~not even a fraction of the~~ ~~it deserves.~~ --- It is clear that THE POLISH GERMAN FRONTIER HAS BEEN FIXED. ~~the boundary between Germany and Poland has been fixed.~~ Millions of Germans are being deported from TERRITORY ~~the provinces that are~~ being turned over to Poland. The course of the future boundary is along two rivers that run just about straight south from the city of Stettin -- ----- This brings the German-Polish border to within fifty miles of Berlin. And it gives Poland just about a quarter ~~of~~ of what USED TO BE Germany -- including the provinces of East Prussia, part of Brandenburg most of Pomerania and most of Silesia.

An official announcement was issued in Berlin today that the German deportees from these areas would be settled in agricultural districts in the western part of the Russian zone of occupation. IT ALSO MADE KNOWN ~~The announcement also informed~~ THAT these people who had already been evacuated from districts lying to the east of these two rivers, would have to settle down where they now lived, that they could not return to their former homes.

INSERT

The scale of this evacuation is tremendous. For more than a week now, since I came back to central Germany I've noticed long lines of little refugee carts being pulled along the main highways - almost entirely by women and children, very few men. For a while they were allowed to come through Berlin, but there's no food for them here and they're not allowed to stay here, so they are now made to bypass the city. In sun and rain they plod endlessly along, and sleep where they lie by the side of the road, or on their FEET bent across their the piles off bedding on their little carts.

There's no information available on how the evacuation is carried out, how they're selected, but it looks as if all Germans

are being evacuated from the new Poland. It is a method that the Germans themselves originated for the solution of minority problems. These Germans are leaving their homes and tools their furniture and livestock behind, they have only what they can carry or pull. -- They are welcome in the west, they'll provide badly needed farm labor for the harvest.

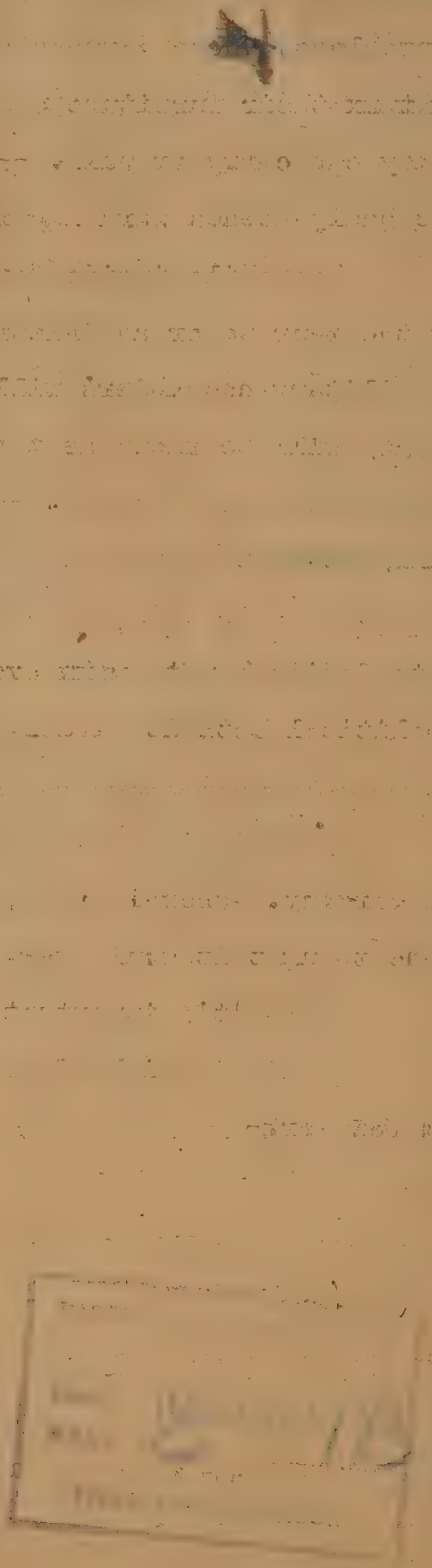
INSERT

Meanwhile inside Berlin another problem is being settled - namely the four power administration of the city. Tomorrow the four Allied military commanders will meet formally for the first time. They will be known as the Komendantura - a Russian word that means Military Command. --- They're going to have to decide whether the Russians will feed all of Berlin, or whether we have to bring feed across Russian territory to feed our own sectors. They're going to decide how to even out policy differences in things like political activity and fraternization. Because everyone is agreed that the city will be administered as a whole.

Berlin is a smaller scale model for the administartion of all Germany. General Parks, the American commander told us last night he thought it would work well.

And it's important that it should.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to CBS in New York-



xxx VIA FLEET 3 July 1945

FROM PAUL WHITE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

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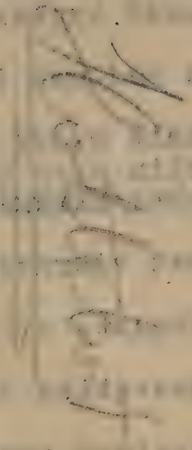
first night slept in flea infested stablestop days nothing at all could done stop/then radio equipment arrived expecting move into completely prepared sites etfound they still homeless para journey of radio equipment weimar berlinward was physically not difficult despite some mudbogged bypasses to blown bridges enroute stop but soon found russians had own ideas how such things should organized stop every vehicle every man had be para shaef press camp situated in american zone berlin stop party headed there but when cleared cumrussians in advance by serial number/ arrived outskirts city it was met viarussian guard who insisted separating british unistates elements of column stop nussbaum remonstrated said it was combined operation comma outpointed fact his own jeep driver british stop but russians adamant stop they sincerely thought they helping us out stop british belonged in brit- ish zone americans in american stop nothing could done so/ while unistates equipment went direct comma bbc trans- mitter and britpersonnel had make long detour around through british zone back to zehlendorf where press camp located para once arrived there they found russians would not let them erect aerials or lay line stop negotiations were three cornered language billiards english to german to russian stop we found we had get russian commandants permission proeverything wanted do stop and thereby we found that a russian guard never gets his orders changed stop if he told keep all people out he keeps all people out forever stop if that order is relaxed another guard is posted there with those different orders para around noon july second correspondents arrived stop there nationals roy porter blues donald coe columbias hottelet mutuals william cunningham comma foster may from wow kathryn craven (AND KATHERINE CLARKE WCAU) wol stop we arrived find transmitters up but signal corps still laying line from there to studios where microphones and audioamplifiers installed stop bbc however was selfcontained unit out in field and 1312 columbia got on air/as first one viabbc stop in first week 53 broadcasts went out exberlin para now planning probig three coverage stop one innovation will be attempted live coverage of big victory parade exreviewing stand stop three vhf ircuits being given major networksx stop these will carry signal to ess camp where will picked up and relayed live to newyork enditem



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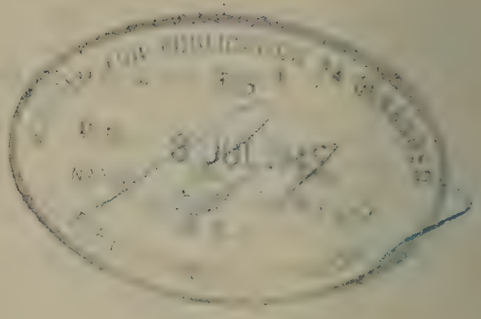
CBS Hotteletx Admiral 1830 8 July 1945

For a week now American troops have been streaming into Berlin, and the southwestern part of the city is full of them. They carry arms and go in pairs, for safety's sake, but so far there's been no trouble at all. There must be close to twenty thousand Americans here now, more than Berlin has ever seen. They go strolling up and down looking at the terrific bomb damage, ~~[illegible]~~ AND take pictures ~~[illegible]~~ shaking hands with Russian soldiers, ~~and~~ they stand in front of their billets, AND whistle LE ~~[illegible]~~ at pretty German girls. Not even the cold weather and the almost incessant rain have kept the GI's from getting out and seeing the sights. ~~There are probably a hundred thousand letters on their way home to you right now giving you all the dope on the capital of Germany.~~ ---- But don't think the men have been doing nothing else. In this week many of the organizations have been moving in who will help govern Berlin and Germany/--and this goes for ~~mainly the Berlin District Command and the US Group Control Council,~~ the British on our left as well asxfor us. Vast amounts of office space and billets have been found and put in order, wires strung and a million housekeeping details ~~put in order~~ SET RIGHT.

We've found in Berlin a Russian military government organization working full swing. The Russians have done a great deal of work in these last two months./Miles of streets that we saw stinking and smoking and choked with rubble in the early days of May have been cleaned up. Much of the subway system is functioning again, a few trolley lines and some motor buses. Theaters, restaurants, barber shops have been opened -- an working city government set up. And beyond that the Russians have sponsored the formation of political parties, ~~xf~~ and of ~~[illegible]~~ labor unions - they have helped open newspapers. Schools and churches are open, courts are functioning and there's a sizeable ~~x~~ German police force. Work has begun on repairing buildings. // All in all a pretty good record.

Now Berlin is broken up into Three Zones - and a French



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zone will be added making it four. It's been agreed that the city will be governed as a unit, with no differences among the zones. The British Russian and American military commanders - and later the French-will be the supervising body. The German administration appointed by the Russians will remain. --- But there appear to be difficulties in this field. For one thing - Nox one knows the exact boundaries of any of the zones. And another thing - our methods of military government differ. We prohibit politics, the Russians encourage it. We want the Russians to keep on feeding and supplying coal to the people in our zones of the city -- and/several other there are problems. We can't take over the administration until these things are settled, and the Russians/resumed military who had been moving out, today government control of our areas. --- Now, this isn't tragic and it isn't sinister. It's just awkward. But it shows a lack of planning that could become tragic and sinister if it extended to more important fields.

Much more than the administration of Berlin is going to be decided here. In a week or ten days Truman and Churchill and Stalin will meet in Potsdam. ~~They will sit down at a table in the beautiful little library in the Summer palace of Frederick the Great's~~ Sanssouci. And there they will decide the government of Germany. They will at least outline some kind of political and economic structure to fill the vacuum that war has left in central Europe,- Poland and the Balkans. And most important of all they'll try to put the good words and good intentions of San Francisco into practice.

A great machine is moving into Berlin to govern Germany. The American Group of this Control Council, and the British are arriving. The Russians have ordered one thousand one hundred and forty nine rooms in Goerings former Air Ministry to be repaired by September first to serve as offices for the Russian unit. A lot will depend on how they work.

OOH

main
My ~~xxx~~ impression ~~xf~~ after this first week in Berlin - and it's only one reporters ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ opinion - is that things look hopeful. There are differences between us and the Russians - ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx approach certain questions and the way we settle others. We take turns in sometimes not understanding one another. And we probably take turns in getting in each others hair.~~ in approach and method -~~inx~~ things like politics, food, non-fraternization. But there is basic agreement, and above all a mutual desire to make this thing work. Which is all you can ask.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to Admiral in New York.

PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet 1300 8 July 1945

I went to church this morning, the one I used to go to when I worked in Berlin. It too is pretty badly hit by artillery fire - because during the lastx few days of the battle for Berlin the SS moved in and used it as a strong point. --- Windows were out and there were holes in the roof and in the walls. But it was full - as full as I've ever seen it. -- And most Berlin churches that can still be used at all seem to be pretty much the same way. -- The organ is ruined, but the people sang hymns without it. They listened, probably more attentively than they used to, to the sermon - which called on them to have courage and devote their strength to reconstruction.

I went then and spoke to the old pastor, asked him how he was getting on. And it developed that churches and religion in Berlin are in a much better position now than they ever were under the Nazis. The Russians have not interfered at all, on the contrary they've restored some of the privileges the Nazis had taken away. Ministers and priests are now allowed to teach religion in the public schools. The catholic and protestant welfare organizations AND RELIGIOUS ORDERS are free once more to act as they see fit. ~~Religious services can be held in churches without any restriction - there is no censorship of sermons.~~ --- The various catholic orders are working and preaching without interference. including the Jesuits - Hospitals kindergartens, old peoples homes - as far as they're not destroyed - ~~have kept right on going.~~

I asked the pastor whether there had been any particular supervision by the Russians. He said, no. The local German mayor had a section in his staff for religious questions, and anything that arose was taken up through him. The catholic bishop of Berlin, the gallant Count von Preysing, who was famous for his open anti-nazi attitude, and the protestant Bishop, are fully free to carry on the business of their churches.

The pastor told me that one good result of the sufferings of the last few years was much closer contact IN DISCUSSION AND COOPERATION among the christian faiths. ~~- both in discussion and cooperation~~ -- There is nothing left of an organized Hebrew religion. --- The people too have developed a

stronger religious feeling, and I noticed quite a number of ~~yxxxxx~~ young boys and girls in church this morning.

~~Rxxxxxxxxxx~~ And one important thing, religion is no longer a political handicap. The Russians have appointed various prominent figures to important posts -- the former catholic minister of Justice Schmidt is mayor of ~~xx~~ a local district.

The Russians have been maintaining that democracy and religion go hand ~~x~~ in hand, and here in their zone they've certainly put that belief into practice.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you now to CBSin New York.

Hotelet

PRESS WIRELESS

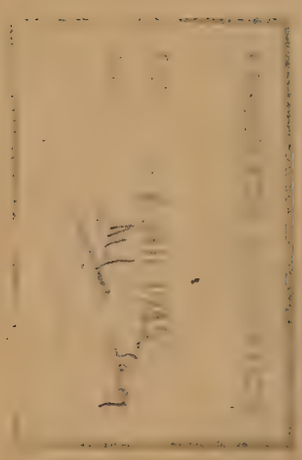
PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK 44804

Herewith tonights report exoverseas colon

For the first time now we're getting a good picture of ~~Russia~~ Russian Military Governemnt. ~~Nobody up till now we had never been allowed behind the Russian lines long enough to get more than just a few impressions of what they do, and what policies they follow. A lot of us thought,~~ I USED TO KEEP When we ~~kept~~ trying to ~~get~~ get permission to go back into Russian territory and the Russians kept refusing -- a lot of us thought maybe they ~~Russians~~ were ~~trying~~ trying to hide something. After all, when you can't see what's going on you can't tell. But since we've been in Berlin nobody has stopped us from going anywhere we wanted to go or seeing anything we wanted to see in the Military Government line. --- And by and large the picture we get of what the Russians have done and are trying to do is a pretty favorable one.

It's not as rosy as the Berlin radio broadcasts have been making it out to be. Certainly not with the food position. The food problem is acute -- there isn't enough to eat in general, and some important foodstuffs like fat are missing altogether. And the fact that food rations were ~~raised~~ raised here a few weeks ago does not mean that people are getting more. In many cases they cannot even collect what's printed on their ration card. ---- But this food situation is difficult in every city in Germany. And the Russians have certainly tried to help out.

As a matter of fact one of the characteristics of the Russian military government for Germany, as far as we're able to judge it in Berlin, is that it shows a very ~~large~~ large amount of good will toward the Germans. Right at the beginning they brought in supplies of food ~~they~~ they had collected for this purpose. They gave the city administration 1000 trucks, 200 cars and 300 tons of gasoline. They've been shipping coal into Berlin. And ~~nearly before~~ the dead bodies and the litter of battle had HARDLY disappeared from the streets BEFORE Marshal Stalin had donated the sum of 25 million marks to the city to get the banks started and to begin wrestling with the economic problems.



BROADCAST...

PRESS WIRELESS

There has been a marked contrast between this official policy of helpfulness and the conduct of some individual soldiers. There seems to have been fairly widespread rape and looting, regrettable incidents that come with war and that happen in any army including our own. And perhaps more understandable when youx think how violently, how savagely the Germans had fought and acted on Russian soil for more than three years.

But GENERALLY, the Russians seem to bear the Germans no grudge. (IN MANY CASES THEY'RE OPENLY FRIENDLY.) And the program Russian military government has followed so far has been definitely constructive. There's been no attempt to introduce the soviet system here, no attempt to communize the country either politically or economically. Emphasis has been on three things - first and foremost, the complete elimination of all nazis and all remnants of the nazi system; then, secondly, the gradual resumption of normal life, - things like gas and electricity and transport. And, finally, political they've been trying to lay the foundations for a new, democratic Germany.

Let's take Berlin as an example of how it's worked -- partly because I had a chance to look into it, and partly because it's important (as the capital of Germany and one of the largest cities in the WORLD.) Berlin used to have not only a central administration, but also a number of boroughs. And when the Russians moved in they brought a commandant for the city and for every borough. They had also worked out a list of Germans whom they wanted (as members of the town council and as local mayors.). And after a few days, when they could be found, these people were simply appointed to the main positions. --- The Russian point of view is that you don't appoint a man if you don't trust him - so from the first these people were given a pretty free hand, within the security limits laid down by the commandant of the city. --- They organized their own staff, and purged it of Nazis without Russian interference. In some cases they had to allow members of the nazi party to remain in public office. For instance, the only qualified bridgebuilding engineer in Berlin was a party member, and most of the doctors were. But they were needed, and the Rus-

PRESS WIRELESS

sians gave their okay, so they've been kept on until somebody can be found or trained to take their place.

The city administration gets its orders from the commandant - but how it carries them out is up to it. They're very specific orders - and the Germans tell me that they are technically well thought out./The mayor of Berlin, Dokter Arthur Werner, showed me four pages of them that he had gotten a month or so ago. They ran something like this: Electrification - By June 6, the high tension line from Czernowitz to Rummelsburg is to be ready to take 110,000 volts of current; the powerhouse at Moabit is to be in working order by July 5th -- and so on. The same sort of thing for water mains, gas plants, and sewage. There was an order - by August first 80 percent of the subway cars are to be ready to run, and a long list of precise subway lines that were to go into operation again and when. All Barber shops were ordered to be open by July first, and also one hotel for each district; bathing establishments/and office buildings were ordered repaired by certain dates. --- And whenever a date falls due the Mayor sends a report to the Russians, saying - your order number such and such has been carried out. ----- There is a shortage of machines and materials in doing this work - but no end of man - and womanpower. Everyone is subject to work at cleaning the streets, removing piles of rubble, chipping off bricks and so on. And you see long lines of women and men, like bucket brigades, passing bricks and junk from hand to hand. The Nazi party members - those who aren't arrested for trial - are put to the dirtiest work at unskilled laborers wages.

Right now the Russians are worried about the food shortage and about epidemics, they've ordered soap factories to be opened, and they're trying to mobilize agricultural workers. There's no indication, though, that they're going to do what we've been doing - which is to release German prisoners of war who are farm workers or technicians.

But these material problems are only part of the picture. The Russians have encouraged democratic political activity, which, of course, they otherwise -

PRESS WIRELESS

I've been able to find out, the Russians are making now attempt to make the Communist party an official party. They're giving the social democrats, and the liberal democrats and the Union of Christian Democrats pretty much of an even break. I spoke to the social democrats today. They're being allowed to send organizers out into the country districts, and they started their own newspaper today.

Even non- politically certain organic changes are taking place in Germany, in our territory as well as the Russianx, which HAVE important political implications. We and the Russians intend to break up the big industrial cartels. And the Russians intend to break up the big landowners estates, and divide them AS PRIVATE PROPERTY among Germans who will resettled from Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The political trend, the Russians encourage is toward a liberal democracy -- and they're encouraging the formation of an antifascist bloc of all democratic political parties, which will be the main German political force.

There are differences between the Russian approach to military government and ours. But they don't seem to be fundamental differences. The prospects for full agreement on the German problem - which is one of the main jobs of the Big Three Conference - look from here to be pretty good.

This is Richard C. Hottelet reporting from Berlin, returning you now to CBS in New York.

B'cast copy

PRESS WIRELESS

5 July

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEW YORK

Here feastory july sixth colon

SHIRER quote congratulations dick for giving first broadcast from Berlin last tuesday since Hitler declared war on us. But I don't know whether I envy you being in Berlin or not. Probably I don't. Guess I had my fill of that city - but it's changed a little since my day, hasn't it.

HOTTELET: Wow, Bill, you're developing a taste for understatement. Yeah, you can say it's changed a little. There are parts of it Bill thatyou know well that you couldnt recognize now if you were standing on the street corner with a map in your hand. The place looks as if an earthquake had hit it -- as a matter of fact that's just about what happened. The American Eighth Airforee and the RAF together dropped more than sixty thousand tons of bombs on the city. And according to the latest figures here more than eighty percent of it now lies destroyed or damaged. Which is something when you figure Berlin was the fourth largest city in the world.

But statistics can't give the feeling of the long avenues lined with grubby filthy shattered buildings, with piles of dusty bricks that begin to stink when the sun comes out. Nor do they give you any idea of the misery of the thousands of ragged people who walk along like cave dwellers. They wait in long dreary lines for an occasional bus or trolley that's running again, they wait in line for food --- and they seem too dismally tired to leave the line even when rain comes down in sheets - as it has done the last few days. --- You don't see any fat men in Berlin any more, or any of the plump hausfraus. Everyone looks gaunt and tired. ---- Berlin when you left it was a pretty depressing place, right now it's even worse. And the only ray of light in the whole thing is the fact that the Nazis are gone.

SHIRER Specifically how does the wilhelmstrasse look - Hitler's chancellery there, and goebbels propaganda ministry, Ribbentrop's foreign office and the Adlon where we stayed. And the German

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broadcasting house on the adolf hitlerplatz where we used to broadcast to America and the Kurfuerstendamm where we used to relax and the Taverne where we used to gather after work for a sandwich and beer, and Moabit where they had you jailed?

HOTTELET: Wait a minute, waitxa minute, wait a minute. Let's take em one at a time. The Wilhelmstrasse. It and the whole government quarter look just the way we always used to hopedx they would look some day. That whole section of town is a hundred percent destroyed. That's where probably the greatest concentration of bombs fell. The square in front of the chancellory has partly collapsed into the subway below. The Kaiserhof Hotel where Hitler used to stay, and where we used to see Ribbentrop and the other bigwigs at lunch, HAS just ~~has~~ one smokeblackened wall standing. The chancellory itself ~~has been~~ IS badly banged up. You remember the balcony overlooking the square, the one where Hitler used to stand and lift his flipper to the hysterical crowd? Well, the last thing IT was used for was a snipers position. It has heavy beams around the railing, with little loopholes inxthem. And behind it, ~~xxx~~ most of the building is gone. -- That gloomy gray courtyard ~~xx~~ where important visitors were ushered in with all the bugle blowing and heelclicking the SS could produce -- that courtyard is now filled with junk. Tattered old armored cars, piles of brick, pieces of uniform. And the inside of the chancellory is beautiful to see. You remember how proud Hitler was of it - designed it himself, got special tapestries and mosaics and marbles for it. Well, it's a shambles. Hitler's big office is piled with broken beams and pieces of the ceiling. There are puddles of water on the floor and holes in the wall. --- The place was solidly built though, and about three quarters of it are still standing. --- Which is a very good average. ----One funny thing about the chancellory. When we first came in we found it stacked full of medals. All kinds. Iron crosses, medals for faithful service, medals for bravery, motherhood medals and so on. Enough to give everyone in Germany a medal. It was grotesque.

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page three CBS Hottelet 5 July xxx It was grotesque.

But let me go on with the travelogue. Goebbels office, across the street from the chancellory, is ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ now a heap of eight brick about ~~xxxx~~ feet high, and behind it the big new propaganda ministry building is a shambles. That big overdecorated room where we used to go for our press conferences..... there's only half of it left. A bomb went clean through it. And/~~what's left of the other~~ half (THAT'S LEFT) drapes down like ~~wet~~ cardboard. The foreign office and Ribbentrops palace farther up the street ~~xxxx~~ seem to have been destroyed by fire more than anything. The walls are still standing, but that's all.

The Adlon Hotel has been badly hit,/apparently in the last got it worst few days of fighting. Remember that room you had, where you used to keep your extra quarter pound of butter out on the windowsill? There's a large chunk of open air where the room was. The lounge and the bar and the restaurant downstairs were used as a dressing station in the last~~x~~ stage of the battle for Berlin. When we first went in there the dead bodies and filth was indescribable -/blood and old bandages.~~xxx~~ They've cleaned it up a little bit, but you can forget about the Adlon.

You can also forget about the Taverne. I'll never forget that night in September 1938 when we sat up all night and drank the place out of champagne to celebrate peace. -- Oh no, you were~~x~~ down in Munich then. Well, anyway, there won't be any more correspondents bull sessions ~~xxxx~~ in the Taverne, or that silly little piano player striking up anchors aweigh when an American walked in. Because where it was is now absolutely flat.

~~The Kurfuerstendamm is in slightly better shape, but it'll be a long time before it's any sort of amusement center again.~~

One report I am sorry to make, (and I think I might send a complaint to Tooey Spaatz~~x~~ and Air Marshal Harris about it,) IT'S that my two prison cells are still in existence. The jail at ~~x~~ Alexanderplatz, where I spent ~~xxx~~ my first six weeks in solitary, was badly damaged - but my cell is still there. The jail at Moabit was hardly damaged at all, and the cell where I spent ~~xxxxxxx~~ two and a half months is just

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PRESS WIRELESS

xxx and a half months is just about the same as when I left it ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ four years agox tomorrow. I tried to find out where the Gestapo people were who had questioned me - but they had all disappeared. One (PARTICULARLY CRUMBY) warden in Moabit was shot by the Russians, AND I couldn't shed any tears over his fate.

~~SHIRER: And the people Dick, the Berliners - not so arrogant now, are they?~~

HOTTELET: I should say not. You've never seen so bedraggled and beaten a bunch of people in your life. But there's one thing we've got to watch (OUT FOR.) Twelve years of Nazism have left lots of traces. I got to talking with one joker ~~yesterday~~ this morning who told me a sad story about having lost his home and his wife and his two sons -- and then he said, perfectly seriously, - in other words - when they were winning. we should have stopped in nineteen forty. So many of them still feel that the main thing wrong with this war was that they didn't win it. --- Another thing you find is that they tell you, as an American how much nicer the Americans are than the French and the British and the Russians; and they tell our Britishxcolleagues how much more civilized they are than the Americans. --- Now I don't think that this is an organized werewolf campaign - the people are much too disorganized and beaten. But I do think we've got an awful lot of missionary work to do. Goebbels planted a terrible seed which he hoped would eventually split the allies. We've got to root that out - systematically, over a long period of time. It's going to be a tough job to do, and it's going to take a lot of good cooperation on the part of the allies. Only that will ever wipe the trace of nazism out altogether.

SHIRER: Well, what do they say about the Nazis, about Hitler and Himmler and Goering and the Rest of the gang?

HOTTELET: It apparently varies with the people you talk to. For my part I have heard very very few say a kind word for Hitler, and none at all for Goebbels and Goering and the rest. The newspapers here have been publishing a lot of stuff about conditions in

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page five CBS Hottelet Feature Story xxconditions is concentration camps, and also lots of details about the l ot most of them had hidden away. This is the sort of thing that I think is very valuable. --~~[Not so long ago one of the papers printed a letter to the editor in which a woman said that it wuld do no harm to let bygones be bygones and just forget about everything that's happene . Immediately there was a storm of protest by people who wrote in and said that Germany should never stop hearing about how a gang of thugs had seized power and led an entire nation to disaster.]~~ --- Another thing that's aroused a lot of bitterness against the Nazi Party bigwigs -- and against the General Staff, xx I'm glad to say --- is the fact that they ~~Germany~~ kept the country at war long after victory was hopeless. And most of the worst destruction and suffering has been inflicted in the last year and a half, during which defeat was an aforegone conclusion. --- The General Staff is, however, getting a lot of credit for having tried to get rid of Hitler last July. That's something we ought to counteract. ----- But, by and large, there doesn't seem to be ~~xxxx~~ much fertile soil at all for any Nazi myth. These cheap, tin horn PARTY wardheelers ARE FINISHED ~~have been done up~~, and people are denouncing them wherever they show up.

SHIRER: Have you been able to get any more dope on how Hitler met his end?

HOTTELET: No, Bill, and I probably won't. The story of Hitler's death will probably kick around unsettled for years. I went down yesterday to the air raid shelter in the ~~xx~~ garden behind the chancellory. He was supposed to have been poisoned or shot down there, with his girl friend, Eva Braun. It was a slimy, stinking hole down there, and we stumbled around it for a half an hour looking for some sort of clue. We saw the luxurious bedroom and bath that Eva Braun lived in, we saw Adolf's living quarters next door. But everything was a filthy mess, all torn up and scraps of cloth and halfburnt furniture and covered with grease and soot/- the floor was covered with two inches of water. There was no telling what had happened down there. Outside, where one socalled eyewitness had claimed to see Hitlers and Eva's Bodies burning in a trench - there was a trench, but again you couldn't tell

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what had happened there. The place was churned up by explosives to beat. --- The Russians, of course, still stick to their story that Hitler got away and is now in hiding somewhere. And The Russians were the first ones into the chancellory, and if there ever was any evidence around one way or the other they must have seen it.

SHIRER: Do people there know this, do they believe Hitler's dead?

HOTTELET: There again opinions differ, but the great majority of Germans I've spoken to say they're positive Hitler is dead. They say ~~that~~ they're sure Hitler would go down at the end rather than try to sneak to safety. -- But after all, they don't know, and Goebbels poured a lot of propaganda into the Germans over many years to get them into thinking just that about their Fuehrer.

SHIRER: What kind of reception did they give the Americans? When you and I left there I don't think they counted on seeing us return in just thisway.

HOTTELET: We certainly didn't get a warm reception. As we came in, on Tuesday, the weather was cold and dismal and rainy. There were very few people to watch us come in. A few children waved, but for the most part anyone who was out in the street, or looking out the window at us remained completely passive. They just looked. ---- But then, later on, when we settled down to move into our billets, and our jeeps and trucks were parked out in front, people came up to us to tell us how glad they were that we were here. The general ATTITUDE IS that they considered us to be liberating them from the Russians. --- I mentioned that before. --- That's one little delusion we're going to have to cure them of quickly,

SHIRER: Could you tell us a bit about the Russians, how they like Berlin?

HOTTELET: I think the best Russian reaction I got to Berlin was when I first got here. I was talking with a young Russian Major who spoke some German, and

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page seven CBS Hottelet Feature story 5 July xxx He put on as big a grin as you want to see, and looked around him at the wrecked buildings and said - Britansky, Amerikansky - boom. --- To the Russians the destruction they found in Berlin is a symbol of the working partnership of Britain, Russia and America in winning the war. --- But, on the other hand, Berlin is now the focal point of Allied cooperation in peace, and the Russians are making every attempt to restore normal life -- get the trolleys and busses running, water and electricity working, newspapers going -- and they're encouraging the formation of political parties. They seem very intent on seeing that something worth while [illegible] fills up the vacuum left by the collapse of the Nazis. ---- As far as the ordinary Russian is concerned, his attitude now is a very human one. Do you remember Bill, how we felt along about the end of 1940. We wanted to go home. And that's exactly what the Russian soldier wants to do.

Richard Hottelet

Ask about Admiral

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PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet 1200 6 July 1945

~~One thing we're going to find when we really get our administrative setup working in Berlin is that politically we're way behind the Russians. In our zones, political activity is still forbidden, but in Berlin already political mass meetings are being held. -- The first political mass meeting was held in Berlin yesterday. Set together yesterday afternoon something like twentythousand people to hear speeches by leaders of the socalled Anti-Fascist Bloc.~~

There are four political parties working in Russian occupied territory - ranging from extreme left to sort of liberal-conservative. There's the Communist Party, which is the most active, mainly because it has an unchallengeable record of struggle against the Nazis and because everyone is so povertystricken that there's no economic reason not to join. But, as far as I've been able to find out in the short time we've been here, the Communist Party is not getting any particular support from the Russians except that they're allowed to publish their own party newspaper -- but there certainly doesn't seem to be any tendency to set it up as the single official party. Then there's the Social Democratic Party, which is carrying on the name of the chief pre-Hitler working class party. The Democratic Party is somewhat more conservative, although its platform hasn't been worked out yet precisely and concretely. The fourth political party is the Christian-Democratic Union, which has grown out of the old Catholic Center Party.

There's not as much political difference among these parties as might appear from the names. At the moment they're all united on their major objectives - which are the elimination of all traces of Fascism and the physical reconstruction of an orderly civilized life. The main emphasis - in their platforms and in the speeches of their leaders - is on democracy. All four political parties are represented in the town council of the city of Berlin. And yesterday, when the Russians announced the resumption of provincial government in the provinces of Mecklenburg, Brandenburg and Saxony, it was shown that these political parties were just about equally represented there too.

The Russian point of view, in allowing political parties seems to be a reasonable one. They say - we keep pretty close watch on these people, so there won't be any nonsense --- and the parties serve the purpose of filling a political vacuum. We want to foster democracy, and the best way to do it seems to us to encourage free speech and democratic politics.

That's the Russian view. In the British and American zones political activity is still forbidden.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to CBS in New York.

PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet 203030 Feature Story 4 July 1945

The American Army today brought the Fourth of July to Berlin. There was NOISE and a flag raising - and probably one of the strangest ceremonies the Fourth has seen in many a day.

It was held in the courtyard of the Barracks of Hitlers Elite Bodyguard, a big military reservation in the southern part of town. Here, where big blackuniformed SS men paraded around only a few months ago, four companies of Allied infantry drew up and faced one another. Two were American - boys of the Second Armored Division, And two were Russian infantry in their dark green and blue dress uniforms. And as they stood stiff as ramrods, we had, as maybe you had at home, a patriotic address. Only ours wasn't given by the local congressman. It was a Russian General who did the honors - today, he said, here in the conquered capital, of Germany we marktwo historic moments - the raising of the national flag of the great democratic American nation in the city of Berlin, and the day of her historic national holiday ..... Except the speeches were very short. it/sounded like home./Then, while everyone stood at the salute and the files of troops presented arms, the Russian military band played the Russian national anthem, ~~then General Omar Bradley spoke, and~~ the big American band played the Star Spangled Banner --- and as the last notes of the anthem were played the Stars and Stripes went up in Berlin and a battery of assault guns let go with forty eight rounds of salute. Listen ----- (fifteen seconds of recording)

And when the salute was over the American Flag flew over the Adolf Hitler Barracks side by side with the Russian flag.

But it was a short ceremony - and the only one. Today it was a working day for the soldiers here. Which was all right. There's satisfaction in raising the flag here, but the place to celebrate the Fourth of July is home with you.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you to CBS in New York .

PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet 1300 4 July 1945

General Omar Bradley is coming to Berlin -- he should be landing on Tempelhof airdrome right this minute. He's coming to ~~be present at~~ the formal ceremony (AN HOUR FROM NOW TO RECEIVE) ~~when the Russians turn over~~ (FROM THE RUSSIANS.) the American zone of occupation. Marshal Zhukov, Deputy Commander of the Red Army, will (TURN THIS) area to us. -- The presence of the two highest ranking ~~officers of the~~ Russian and American (OFFICERS) now in Europe underlines the importance of this occasion. It's a sign of the good will both parties are bringing to get the great Allied partnership off to a good start.

Meanwhile more American troops are moving in to the southwestern part of the city, and British forces are beginning to come in to the west and northwest. They're coming in in driblets -- no great displays of power--- a tank company here and a quartermaster outfit there. After all, there's no need to impress anyone. The Russians are moving out of our area as we move in -- they have been moving for a cuple of days -- and their little horsedrawn carts and little herds of spare horses make a sharp contrast with our completely motorized army. --- Like lots of historic occasions, the beginning of this joint occupation has all the air of the routine. Cold weather here, with intermittent showers and even cloudbursts, low gray cloud certainly don't lend any air of celebration to the occasion.

And meanwhile, in ~~a town just outside the city zone,~~ POTSDAM just outside the city, preparations are being made for the Big Three meeting. Lots of repairs have to be made, living quarters have to be set up. I'm told that the mansion in which President Truman is going to live has had to have complete new plumbing system put in. -- I haven't had a chance yet to go out and have a look at the place, but I'm told that the PALA in which the conference will be held was not badly damaged and has been repaired very well by the Russians. Frederick the Great will probably spin in his grave when the ghost of German militarism is finally laid in the place where it was born.

In this prologue to greater events to come the German people in Berlin are passive spectators. Like ragged extras in an uncertain drama. They don't know what's happening, don't know anything about the Big Three meeting. Most of them seemed surprised when they saw us come in --- and all of them said they were glad to see us. We had a short spell of sunshine yesterday afternoon, and women and children and the few men clustered around our cars. Already little typewritten notices advertising language courses in English are being tacked on trees, replacing the notices of Russian courses.

Everyone tells stories of brutality by Russian soldiers, some of which are undoubtedly true. - [illegible] things like that, [illegible]

These people are going to have a lot of adapting to do before they're adapting themselves — they're finished.

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PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet 224730 3 July 1945

Tomorrow, on the Fourth of July, the American flag will ~~xxxx~~ formally beraised in Berlin/by the Second Armored~~xx~~ division. ~~And~~ The ceremony will be held in~~x~~ the ~~Hitlers~~ barracks of Hitlers Elite Body-guard in the southern part of the city. Tomorrow, or the day after, British troops will come in in force to take over their zone. And as soon as the French zone is fixed, French troops will comex in.

And that ought to put a stop to the talk that's been going around that the Russians were intending to welch on their agreement. --- It's true that it sometimes has looked as if the occupation of our part of the Reich capital were getting off on the wrong foot. But that was mainly because ~~we still don't understand the Russian way of doing things.~~ THE RUSSIANS ~~They~~ are terrific sticklers for formality, ~~and it~~ ~~seems as if every decision they take has to be okayed way on up.~~ -- For instance, we asked permission to send in some technicians AHEAD ~~of~~ of the occupation date to fix up telephone lines and installations for our Berlin headquarters. The Russians said, sure - but asked for a precise list. ~~of everyone who would come in. Which is reasonable. We gave them the list. But, it happened that the composition of the party was changed.~~ But asked Some general or other ~~xxxxxxxx~~ to have some of his own experts sent in with the party -- after all, that's the way we work with our other allies. But when the party got to the Russian lines, the Russians CHECKED each man and jeep, and ~~(It happened more than once)~~ when they found even minor discrepancies they wouldn't let the party through. Either the party had to be changed to fit the list or else - they were reasonable - the list had to be changed to fit the party. But to change the list practically required Marshal ~~H~~ Zhukov's intervention and took days. --- Another case. One officer came up to scout out some living quarters. He came up five days in advance of the formal date for our entry to Berlin. So the Russians wouldn't let him in. He took a chance and sneaked in: The Russians caught him five times in three days and sent him back - very politely and very firmly. On the appointed day he was allowed to go where he pleased.

From lots of things people have told me, and from lots

of things I've seen myself it looks as if the Russians will stick to their agreements to the letter. --- The thing for us to do -- even though sometimes it's annoying -- is to relax while they go through the procedure of doing it their way.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin returning you now to General Electric in New York

PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet Feature Story 203030 3 July 1945

Berlin still stinks. When you ride through the big streets down around the center of town, you get the stench of decaying humanity from the heaps of brick that pile up two or three stories. It will probably be years before anyone gets around to clearing the rubble, and by that time maybe they'll have forgotten that these twisted stones once teemed with life -- that for a few years the fate of the world was decided right here.

I got back today for my first official visit in exactly four years. It was strange to see how the center of Berlin had become a provincial graveyard. Empty of life it was, but full of ghosts.

We drove around past the monuments of Hitler's Empire. Coming up along the big Potsdamerstrasse we passed the Sportpalast -- Berlin's Madison Square Garden. Here Goebbels and Hitler ~~had fought to turn Berlin Nazi before 1933, and once they had seized power they used it as the stage for~~ HELD THEIR elaborate mass meetings. Now its windows gaped empty, and instead of the red swastika flags ~~hanging down,~~ black smears of smoke showed where the guts of the building had burned out of the open windows. The broad aisle down which Hitler had strutted, the broad stage that was banked in flowers and covered thick with flags, were scattered with rubbish -- and the bright arc lights were replaced by July sun, and the roaring of the crowd was gone altogether.

The crowd that had roared then is quiet now. It stands and looks silently on as Russian trucks and Russian cavalry hurry through the street. But some of the ones who hung out the red flag with the white circle and the black swastika inside (NOW) hang out the same red flag. ~~You can see it hanging off the balconies~~ (BUT) and you can see the brighter color where the the swastika (HAS BEEN) torn off, leaving only the plain red flag.

The Wilhelmstrasse is still a picture of desolation -- although the Russians have neatly piled up the bricks that had almost covered the street. The corner where Goebbels had his office is flat --

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page three CBS Hottelet Feature Story 203030 3 July 1945

The faded swastika ribbons of the wreaths that Nazi bigwigs had laid at this war memorial still lay there, faded and cheap. It seemed hard to believe that not so very long ago/fat Hermann Goering had stood there and graciously lifted his baton as goosestepping battalions quivered and stamped by to honor him. And Hitler, and Himmler and all the others whose names made men tremble.

In the ruined building next door, in the war museum, our bombs had also ~~[illegible]~~ destroyed a famous railroad car -- the car of the Compiegne forest, in which the Germans had signed their surrender in 1918, and in which Hitler had made the French sign their surrender in June 1940. The palacesof the German emperors are badly, badly, damaged. And so is the infamous police prison at the Alexanderplatz, where I ~~[illegible]~~ first six weeks in solitary confinement. (AND MANY OTHERS SPENT THEIR)

To sit down and list the geography that our bombs and Russian shells have turned to junk would be dull. When you've seen one destroyed city you've seen them all. But what I couldn't get over was the symbolic weight of our destruction.

The great east west axis is just another highway now, pockmarked with shells and lined with destruction. But I remember that street as it was one day when every foot of its main eight miles rang with the beat of soldiers feet, and dully echoed the rumble of the treads of tanks as airplanes screamed low overhead and Hitler flushed in triumph as he saw how well he was prepared for war.

These Germans were powerful -- god they were powerful - and arrogant to match. I saw them in action in Belgium and France in 1940 and again last year and this. I saw them ~~[illegible]~~ come back from the Blitz on England -- and ~~[illegible]~~ after they took the Balkans and Crete and were stabbing into Russia. And I think it was this that struck me so forcefully when I first saw this destruction. We had destroyed this power, we had destroyed its symbols. We had destroyed its meaning.

On this east west axis today is a grandstand put up by the Russians -- with pictures of Truman and Stalin and Churchill, and

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here NationalSocialism had its brain. From here the lies that were sharper than steel, more explosive than bombs went out into the world. I looked into the guts of the big room down the block where we had gone twice a day to Propaganda Ministry Press Conferences. There was nothing left but the ghosts of the lies and the men who created them. Outside in the square were two Russian billboards -- neat, gray signs with red lettering. One of them said -- It is not the intention of the United Nations to destroy the German people. The strength of the Red Army lies in the fact that it has been educated to respect the rights of all peoples and to fight race hatred. ---- The other sign was a quotation from Marshal Stalin -- and you find it now on practically every main street corner. It said -- History teaches that Hitlers come and go, but the German people and the German state remain.

Down on these signs from the western side of the square still frowns Hitlers balcony --- the balcony on which he stood in January 1933 and watched the gigantic torchlight parade that celebrated his coming to power. From that balcony he looked down when he came back from Austria and the Berlin crowd went crazy at his feet. ~~He stood on that balcony when the Berlin division came home from Prague 1939~~. --- Today the balcony is still there, even though half the building behind it is gone. And around the rim of it are laid heavy planks with little loopholes for snipers rifles.

Goering's great Air Ministry, and Himmler's Gestapo headquarters are shattered. -- But the Russians seem to be repairing one wing of the air ministry for use as an office. And down below the warlike decorations on the outside wall somebody has posted a little advertisement for a play at some local theater. The play is - The Parasite.

Unter den Linden, where the changing guard used to strut with its band at noon every day is now a boneyard for the rusty skeletons of burned out German trucks. And down at the end the war memorial lies as it probably lay on May 1st when the Russians captured it.

PRESS WIRELESS

the coats of arms of the main united nations. This grandstand was put up early in May, for an allied parade that the Russians expected would take place any day. This parade has been delayed now for two months. No one knows exactly why, no one knows when exactly it will take place. It has seemed sometimes (SENSE OF URGENCY ~~spirit~~) almost as if the ~~spirit~~ of allied cooperation that had so thoroughly done its work of destruction were cooling off.

But now American and British troops are marching into Berlin. The leaders of the three greatest nations are soon to meet ~~in the town of Potsdam, the cradle of German militarism~~ just outside THE ~~Berlin~~ CITY.

There could be no more fitting place for this meeting than here, among the ruins and ghosts of the power they have ~~crushed~~ destroyed. It was unity that ~~crushed~~ it, and only unity will keep it crushed.

This is Richard C. Hottelet, reporting from Berlin, returning you to CBS in New York.

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PRESS WIRELESS

CB S Hottelet 1200 2 July 1945

A I am talking once again from Berlin. American troops have begun to take over the occupation of the American zone -- tanks and reconnaissance cars and halftracks of the Second Armored Division had the honor this morning of being the first American occupation troops in the former capital of Germany.

We came in in a pouring rain -- it's a bitter cold day for July -- we came into the southwest quarter of the city, the district of Zehlendorf. Here the destruction is not anywhere near as severe as it is in the center of the city, but everywhere still there are signs of battle --- and the houses and the few people stood just stood bleary and ragged/and watched us come in. It was a businesslike entry for us -- the Second Armored has always been a businesslike outfit. No parading, no bands -- just the clatter and the rumble of heavy tracks the and the wheels through puddles and ruts in the road.

There will be a formal parade in a day or two, and all the while more American units will pour in. The socalled Berlin District Command is bringing in its own engineers and signal troops, its hospital and quartermasters. This is not just a token occupation. These troops here are setting the stage for one of the most important events of our time. They are the service troops for American Group of the Control Council. That is the main reason they are here - to help out with one of the greatest experiments in history. Here in everything that was spoken of in abstract terms at San Francisco about brotherhood and cooperation among, particularly, Britain Russia, France and the United States is going to be put into right practice/here. The Big Three are going to meet in Potsdam, just outside Berlin -- to clear up some of the questions as to how the joint working partnership shall function in the government of Germany. And when that conference is finished, later on this month, the Allied Control Commission will begin to function here in Berlin.

From then on in this city will be a very important place. From being, for the last twelve years, a dateline that

brought nothing but bad news - news of treachery and terror, ~~of~~ and violence - it will now become a barometer for co ncrete coop-eration among the United Nat ions. ~~Yxixxxxis~~

There will be difficulties - everyone expects them. There will be adjustments on each side. --- We've already made/ a small one by setting our watches ~~xx~~ one hour ahead to Moscow time. But any adjustments ~~xxxxxxx~~ will be made and any difficulties ~~xxxxxxx~~ of living in this battered wreck of a city will be borne if they help toward the success of the terrific ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ project we're starting today.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Berlin, returning you now to CBS in New York.

CBS Hottelet record 1830 24 June 1945

During the next few months and more you'll probably be hearing a lot about an outfit over here known as the Assembly Area Command. And chances are most of what you hear will be good -- which you'll agree is all the more to their credit as soon as I tell you what their job is. This assembly area command, whose boss is Major General Royal B. Lord, is in charge of the first stage of redeploying most of the American troops in the European Theater of Operations. Through this command will pass the majority of the roughly three million soldiers of the Air, Ground and Service Forces on their way from Europe to the United States or to the Pacific. It will handle these men and their equipment, from the heaviest tank and gun to the smallest watch. And what's even more difficult, it will handle their personal affairs from their smallest gripe to their largest worry. --- The job itself is about what would be involved if you took the population of the city of Chicago and decided to move them to a place thirteen thousand miles away - that is, halfway around the earth - by opposite routes. Remembering always that you're not handling sacks of flour which can be tossed on a truck and forgotten, but that you've got human beings with different backgrounds - whove got to be handled and shipped with speed and care and courtesy.

The job of redeploying our troops from Europe has barely begun. The men of the assembly area command figured at first that it would probably take eighteen months to finish the job, but things have been going well, and the estimate was cut down by three months, and now they figure that they might even get the job over in a year --which would be very good going indeed. Particularly when you figure that the buildup of American troops in this area extended over a period of more than three years - that the first American soldiers arrived in the British isles in January 1942. Mountains and mountains of material were brought over in that time -- and everything that was not destroyed in defeating the Germans, or that will be

needed by the comparatively small occupation force is being rushed to the Pacific to be used against Japan.

This assembly area is located around the city of Rheims- about eighty miles north and west of Paris. What it is, is a series of tent cities each of which can hold around fifteen thousand men. The whole command will be able, when it's working at its peak, to take care of 320,000 men at one time - that is, receiving and shipping out about ten thousand men a day.

The mechanics of redeployment work this way. A basic unit on the continent receives orders from Washington that it is classified as one of four categories. It's either in class one - which means that it stays where it is and takes part in the occupation of Germany. Or it gets put into class two - which means that it is to be redeployed, or sent to the Pacific to fight the Japs. Or else it's used as a filler - to bring up to full strength some other unit that's being redeployed. Or, if it's very lucky it gets classified as category four, which means that its men go straight to the United States and are discharged from the army.

Now, in a sort of peacetime operation like this the Army organizes itself differently than it does in war. In combat, divisions fit into army corps and the corps into armies and the armies into army groups. But for purposes of housekeeping and redeployment the army reckons in terms of units only as large as divisions. All that's left of a corps or an army or a group is its staff. So - if you happen to know that your husband or brother or son belonged to a division in the Third Army or the Seventh army don't think that his division or unit is necessarily going to occupy Germany. Even though the Third and Seventh Armies have been announced as occupation armies. Pretty nearly everything in them is being reshuffled - they'll keep very few of their original divisions.

And, just to make life more complicated there's an elaborate program of reshuffling going on in each individual unit.

(3)

They were with 85 points or more are being singled out and transferred to other Lets say a division gets orders putting it in category two - which means it's going to the Pacific. Before it gets to the Assembly area, or while it's there it has to single out all of its men who have eightyfive points or more. It can't take them along to the Pacific, they're slated for demobilization. So it exchanges them for men with lower point scores from another division which is not going to Japan. at least for the time being. For instance, the veteran Fifth Infantry division is in the Assembly area right now -- it's being redeployed. But there are only a handful of veterans left who were in Iceland with the division. Most are new men. Just a few days ago the Fifth exchanged 3500 men with the 103rd Division. So, even if you knew what your soldiers outfit was, don't draw any conclusions from it. It's his point score that matters.

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But even here there are exceptions. Many small specialist units and men are classified as essential, no matter their point score is. They are needed in the Pacific and are being rushed through. In the Assembly area right now there are dozens of little independent units- like army postal units of two men up to ordnance battalions of over 800 men who are on their way through straight out to the Far east. There are all sorts of them - bomb disposal units, evacuation hospitals, special engineer outfits, salvage, signals and so on. The army tries to be fair and pick the newest of these units, and also to respect peoples point scores, but if a man is a specialist and he's needed he gets sent out.

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The other general exception is the officer. The combat officer, especially the infantry officer has taken a beating in this war that has no parallel. For them there is no point system -- that is, they can have a hundred and thirty points (and there are many of them with over a hundred) and they'll still go to the Pacific. I spent a day up at the Assembly area command the other day - listening to what the GI's had to say about redeployment. They behaved well,

with the usual GI suggestions and complaints and comments. But from the officers there wasn't a single moan, not a word of complaint that they were going to the Pacific, even though most of them wanted to go home and stay home as badly as any of their men. They shrugged - a bit sadly - their shoulders and smiled/and said it was their job.

The units that are being redeployed are either going direct to the Pacific or indirectly by way of the United States. At first it was thought that about thirty percent of the troops to be redeployed would not return to the United States. But the army has a heart - and it also wants to avoid morale problems - so this percentage was cut down, and as many troops as possible/are being shipped out from the Assembly area to Cherbourg and Havre and Antwerp to go back to America. There they will get a thirty or forty day furlough before going back to America. All divisions are going back that way. But many of the smaller independent units, the hospitals and service troops go down to Marseilles in the south and embark there straight for the Pacific.

I got into a conversation with some of the boys of the 44th Infantry Division, which is a New York-New Jersey National Guard outfit slated for redeployment. The over 85's and the under 85's were still together. First Sergeant Joseph Hrubsa, a round, freckle faced boy from the Bronx had 91 points. He is one of the men staying behind - they call themselves the Volkssturm, after the old men of the German Home Guard. He is not sorry that he's not going to the Pacific, but like all the other above eightyfivers he'd like to know when he's going home. He is as anxious to get back to see his wife as she is to see him, but he knows he'll be back home for good before long, and like most of the men in his position he's taking the situation with a large amount of good humour. Sergeant Howward A Waters of Oak Park Illinois was pretty typical of the men who're going on to the Pacific. He's a serious, intelligent youngster, and he admitted quite frankly that he didn't want to go to the Pacific -- but, well, there's a job out there that needs finishing as badly as the job here did, and some-

body has to go out from here. Anyway it's an order and that's that. I asked him what was on his mind most right then, and he scratched his closecropped blond head and said, well, I guess I'm like most of the other guys. I'm looking forward to those thirty days at home. -- The boys standing around in the tent nodded, and it seemed as if they were not looking into the future much beyond those thirty or more days with their families. I asked them what they were going to do when they got home. Staff Sergeant Milton Poster of Pittsburgh allowed as how he was going to make a beeline for a certain Miss Sally Dizenfeld and get married right quick. But for the most part the other men didn't have much in the way of serious plans. The general opinion was that these soldiers coming back home would go on a buying spree, and that a lot of money would go to having a good time during the short period they were home. --- Sergeant Waters was very serious when he said - You know, these men over here have lost their sense of money value. Money means nothing - the fellows buy loads of junk like German pistols and insignia and stuff that's not worth anything. And they're so used to being soaked when they occasionally go out for a good time here, that they'll be perfectly willing to spend money like water when they hit home. A lot of them are with drawing their soldiers deposits - and they'll have plenty of dough.

The married men can hardly wait to see their families. And, for many of them who've been overseas for years - particularly a large number of the officers - the thirty day furlough is a godsend even if it is only so brief a period before going on to the Pacific War. As a matter of fact some of them almost wondered if it were worth it -- it'll be so hard to say goodbye again. As a matter of fact one nurse, little Lieutenant Edith Davies of Mc Cook Nebraska put it flatly. She doesn't want to go to the Pacific, she wants to go home and get married, But her hospital is goin out direct - and she says it's probably less painful that way. But she's

an excention. Most of the people going out direct would much rather go by way of home. But they'll do their duty, even if they're not very happy about it.

The Assembly Area command does what it can to make this complicated process of movement as simple and painless as possible. There's an incredible amount of work involved --every man's record is brought up to date -- and that includes 98 items like promotions and awards and service./He gets physical inspections and draws new clothing, his unit either gets damaged equipment repaired or it gets new stuff. This equipment is cleaned and oiled and packed and sent on -- and the division catches up with it again somewhere in the Pacific.

The men who come to the assembly area are asked to do a minimum of work. The camps are all set up -- 17 of them. Everyone lives in tents that have been put up by German prisoners of war. There's electric light -- and the 2500 German prisoners attached to each camp do the cleaning up and the KP and the maintenance. The Assembly area has teams of experts who help the men pack their own equipment. --- A division stays in one of these camps for about fortyfive days right now -- tapering off to about twenty when the scheme gets working well. And it's made as homelike as a tent camp can be--- they all have/names like New York and Brooklyn and Pittsburgh and St. Louis, and the men in charge have written the mayors of these cities to send in/street signs to help out. There's an elaborate program of/comfort entertainment -- movies and USO shows and libraries and sports and post exchanges. I had the first bottle of American beer up in the area that I'd had in almost three years - I can tell you, it's one of the little things that does something to you. --- And the men who run the camps and sub areas are combat men themselves, who know what the score is. The whole 75th Infantry Division is helping man the assembly area They sympathize with the doughboys who resent going back to bugle calls and military formality and brass buttons. And the boys on the whole appreciate it. --- There's a liberal pass system, and in general a maximum of helpfulness and a minimum of red tape.

Certainly the way the men are moving out of Europe is just as efficient m but much more human than the way many of them came in. And from what a lot of people have told me of the staging areas the American army used after the last war - the xxxxxxx days spent in boxcars, the endless confusion, the lost units - we would have been in a sad way if we'd had another half of the same war on our hands the way we have now. It's completely different this time.

As I say, you'll be hearing a lot about this American Assembly Area in the next months, both from us over here and from the men themselves as they come back home. And most of what you hear will be good.

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RADIO

29 June 1945

CBS Hottelet 1300 24

It's a magnificent spring day, here in Paris - bright sunshine, blue sky, wispy white clouds./The big boulevards are crowded with pretty girls in their loose, thin rainbow colored dresses, and French and American soldiers and wacs in more sober khaki./The awnings over the sidewalk cafes are bright - and the colors of the tall drinks are the same violent green and orange so that you think maybe the glass is that color. Peoples noses and foreheads have turned pink or red -- you can get a good sunburn here by just sitting out in front of a cafe and turning your chair around to keep the sun. ---- There's a lot more traffic on the street nowadays - more civilian trucks and automobiles, most of them threatening to fall apart any block, but somehow bumping and clattering and coughing their way along. And the pretty girls clatter too. They're still wearing their wooden shoes, and even though they look bright and cheerful enough it makes you sad to think that now, after almost a year of liberat-ion the people still don't have proper clothes. Right now is dinner time, but most of the people laughing or talking or just walking on the splendid avenues haven't had a square meal today or many many sundays back - and they're not likely to get one for many sundays to come. -- We hear that the food situation in America is bad, but here -- and in the rest of Europe it's so miserable that it no longer makes news. -- Here in France the government is setting up municipal soup kitchens and subsidizing restaurants so that ordinary working people can eat out now and then to help along their tiny rations. ---- And this in the city that was the worlds capital of good food. --- But it's a fight really to the death against the black market. For ten months had time to secure itself and spread nothing serious was done against the market, and its/like a cancerous growth. The disease rate is rising - more tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid. The death rate among children is even higher this year than it was last. The same goes for Belgium and Holland

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People ask - where is all the food. No one knows. Even the troops left here in Europe have had a cut of anywhere from ten to twenty percent in their rations. --- And this business of adding up calories is the bunk - the people need meat and fats. And that's just what they don't get. Something has got to be done before next winter.

But summers in the air now and some problems are a lot less tragic. A lot of our soldiers are marrying French girls - and under French law you first have to have a civil ceremony - and then you have your church wedding. Staff Sergeant Roswell Martin of Albany, New York went through the second ceremony with Mlle. Paulette Peuchmaille of Paris yesterday. Before it began the bride was asked whether she was to be called mademoisells or madame. And she wrinkled her nose and sighed and said/-- All week it has been feeftyfeefty."

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Parisreturning you to CBS in New York.

122032

21 June 1945

PRESS COLLECT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWYORK

add hottelet antwerpthen there christian unions controlling remainder dockworkers whove announced they will not strike atall dash will continue handle civil etmilitary cargo stop eye asked one allied port officer if this divergence views might not lead riotward stop he quote there may be picketing but most unlikely there will any trouble stop these dockworkers good stolid people stop they reputed be most efficient intelligent stevedores in world stop during six months of incessant vee one vee two bombardment they kept nerves etworked marvelously stop moren 1700 vee twos fell in antwerp area compared with just over one thousand for all britain stop in addition 4248 vee ones fell antwerp area stop german aim improved all time and dock area particularly heavily hit stop many times dockworkers paused only pick up their dead before ~~xxjx~~ going back unloading ammunition ~~xhipxx~~ gasoline materiel stop we anticipate no trouble para quote ~~xxitkx~~ but weve got prepare all contingencies so we called in extra railroad operating battalions etport personnel and we can keep our operations going no matter what happens unquote para there no sign any particular high feeling among flemish population antwerp stop people tend be more proking but workers ~~xxr~~ ettrade unions oppose his return stop ~~kxxxx~~ general consensus is there will no rioting or public disturbances of any consequence even if general strike were called para port antwerp divided into british american and belgian berths comma with ~~xxxxixxxx~~ about two thirds of total american stop thus unistates army handles majority inbound outbound freight stop normally fifty liberty ships unloading simultaneously and harbor presents picture extreme activity stop everywhere little harbor craft scoot around with red and gold ensign of army transportation corps flying from masts stop total force about twelve thousand unistates troops under colonel doswell gullatt shreveport louisiana have worked hard and smoothly to handle moren three and quarter million tons of supply imports ~~sinxx~~ in last six and half months more - richard hottelet

21 June 1945

COLLECT
PRESS/COLUMB IA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWYORK

hottelet antwerp whatever labor troubles result from leopold crisis it looks as if this great port will hardly affected stop which extremely important because antwerp is now greatest european port dash umbilical cord for bringing in necessities of life to allied troops and civilian populations belgium holland france etdisplaced persons various nationalities germany stop it also becoming one major centers british unistates redeployment men etmaterial para in last six months an average of million tons freight monthly brought into antwerp stop it handling more freight than any other port dash even great marseilles runs poor second stop fourteen hours day some twentythousand belgian dockworkers unload scores liberty victory ships stop if these men struck over leopold question question of supplies would become serious dash not for allied troops who have hundreds thousands tons reserve stocks on hand undash but for civilian populations stop for instance shaef program wheat imports for month june is 285000 tons comma large percentage which earmarked civil needs stop and day before yesterday four thousand tons of railroad rolling stock arrived exclusively for civilian use stop percentage civilian shipments been rising since vee day brought cessation war needs stop belgian government been bringing in more shiploads raw materials excongo and commodities exunistates britain dash now totalling about ten percent total incoming traffic para but no indication general strike will affect any military supply shipments nor seriously affect civil imports stop dockworkers comma almost exclusively flemish comma divided into two main groups stop there liberal socialist communist unions containing about seventy percent total workers who said they would strike if Leopold returned dash but only on handling civilian cargoes stop military traffic unaffected

more -- richard hottelet

21 June 1945

PRESS COLLECT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

third hottelet antwerp about quartermillion tons hereof been food dash mainly flour etcanned goods undash shoes clothing for belgium france holland stop effect these food imports particularly noticeable belgium where food situation improved noticeably last few months stop black market prices many foodstuffs ~~x~~ gone down radically and much greater variety on open market para ~~xjxgxxyxgxyxgxxdxy~~ importance having great port antwerp fifty miles from front line played tremendous part in battle ardennes and subsequent fighting holland etrhine stop antwerp spared us the thirty odd thousand trucks and terrific expense of redball highway and terribly long railroad haul,across france para now since vee day colonel gullatt occupied cumredeployment dash will send home 17500 tons of disassembled crated equipment and three thousand men daily when in full stride stopand american port will continue receive 15000 tons incoming freight daily ~~xx~~ para port antwerp is tremendous operation which benefits everyone and unlikely anyone will even try interfere with its operation enditem

richard hottelet

PRESS WIRELESS

PRESS COLLECT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING LONDON

here for relay newyorkward is roundup which newyork can use as background or feautre piece hottelet brussels belgian crisis developing strangely stop moremore it showing overtones of an emotional jag rather than genuine crisis stop instead ~~nx~~ of clearcut issues building up progressively sharply to explosion the present belgian situation growing more confused as days go by para after resignation ~~xxxx

PRESS WIRELESS

PRESS COLLECT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWYORK

hottelet brussels ~~belgian crisis is developing strangely stop more~~ and more it showing overtones of an emotional jag rather than genuine crisis stop instead of clearcut issues building up progressively sharply to explosion the present belgian situation becoming more con- ~~fused as days goes by~~ para there is little feeling of ~~xxix~~ crisis among broad mass of country stop frantic appeals by all po itical parties and newspapers to people to keep order have seemed rather anti-climactic stop most people dash with toes almost coming through their shoes and elbows through their sleeves ~~xxxxx~~ comma with half empty stomachs undash have shown no signs of not keeping order stop only in coalmining district south belgium on sunday night some walloons parenthesis belgians of french/racial stock unparenthesis paraded through streets charleroi calling for kings abdication stop and yesterday five mines in that area were closed by strikes for same reason stop but in brussels itself dash with mixed walloon flemish population and varied political allegiances undash there been no demonstrations or trouble at all para the issues of this crisis are certainly unclear stop one belgian told me yesterday quote what is at stake stop what shall this crisis solve stop whether king abdicates or not it will not affect our economic problems stop no more coal will be mined comma no more food will be grown comma our finances will not be/simplified one way or the other stop nor is the constitutional question of monarchy AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT at stake stop even communists have joined in upholding the monarchy stop nor are questions of foreign policy involved at all stop this violence over the/primary question whether a man named leopold should return to belgium threatens to dislocate the entire economic life of the country just at ~~xx~~ a time when it was showing signs of gradual recovery dash and at a time when we should be devoting all energy to meeting the emergencies of the next bitter winter stop the present political alarums and excursions are a luxury we cannot afford unquote para there are not even two ~~irreconcilably~~ irreconcilably opposed sides in this controversy stop more --- richard hottelet

PRESS WIRELESS

PRESS COLLECT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM LONDON

third (it mainly between leftist + middle stop)

~~flemish newspaper~~ and hottelet brussels there extreme left party breathing fire brimstone every oppoxrtunity dash communist newspaper drapeau rouge not let an edition go by for past three days without threatening general strike stop leftist press and political parties (been accusing) king of everything dash from outright collaboration during occupation cumnazis/to flouting belgian constitution and wanting now return to set up royal dictatorship para but there no viewpoint extreme right/dash certainly noone upspoken thusfar favor allowing king return comma carry out equivalent of coup detat etassume full power stop conflict is bewteen firebreathing left and rather were moderate rightwingers who agree leopold should not allowed return as if nothing had happened but who want question of his abdication submitted to elections and popular vote stop and that is no real conflict para highly improbable leopold could execute coup detat even if he had such intentions stop he could not depend on army stop and labor comma by unleashing general strike comma could paralyze country etmake hisxposition impossible stop popular sentiment reking is not clearcut either stop there seemx be majority people against him stop it generally accepted now that he not behaved as sternly etuncompromisingly toward germans suboccupation as should stop leopolds order of day tocountry just after surrender may 1940 which contained phrase quote etnow let us return to work unquote is cited as tendency to collaboration stop/many people now say he should left country then cumgovernment stop even more people say he led too easy carefree life in laeken palace during occupation stop there general disapproval his marriage 1941 stop country worshiped late queen astrid and felt she should not succeeded by commoner dash particularly by woman whose family is popularly supposed to have collaborated strongly cumgermans stop additionally there is constitutional irregularity about his marriage more ---richard hottelet

PRESS WIRELESS

PRESS COLLECT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM LONDON

~~fourth~~ FOURTH hottelet brussels normally in belgian marriage civil registration must precede ~~church~~ religious ceremony stop on december sixth 1941 cardinal ~~x~~ van roey announced he had wed leopold and lilian baels on september eleventh and that civil forms been complete same time stop eight months postannouncement dash 18 july 1942 son ALEXANDER born of marriage stop there other quote constitutional irregularites unquote ~~xxxx~~ of same general nature which also raised king ~~xxxx~~ para then there incident famous meissner telegram stop april 1941 reich minister meissner chief hitlers chancellory sent cable to german colonel kiewitz who in charge of leopold in laeken palace just outside brussels stop meissner asked kiewitz convey to king hitlers thanks for leopolds congratulations on hitlers birthday stop this telegram was found and printed by socialist party newspaper le peuple stop but congratulatory telegram allegedly sent vialeopold to hitler not been found stop leopolds supporters say kiewitz must have tagged such message unauthorizedly on message king sent hitler asking for relaxation of german occupation conditions in belgium para ~~xx~~ there no doubt that question of abdication of king in monarchic country is grave matter stop but for impartial observer it difficult understand how mainly legalistic and personal issues can generate so much heat as to imperil economic life of country at so crucial a stage in its recovery stop answer probably lies in general malaise which lies over western europe after five years political social economic moral dislocation stop sick mans reflexes reactions tend be distorted and unduly violent stop and not only belgium but all europe still sick enditem

richard hottelet

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEW YORK

Hottelet brussels politcrisis upflared again belgium dash highest been since liberation stop issue is whether leopold should return country or abdicate stop despite fact premier van acker told king that his return would precipitate grave political trouble leopold decided return stop etyesterday belgian government resigned saying could not guarantee maintenance public order if king came back stop labor parties have threatened general strike which could have grave consequences in view of present sad condition labor industry para present position is government has submitted resignations to prince regent who has neither accepted nor refused it stop meanwhile present government continues exercise functions stop but will cease all functions immediately should leopold cross border into belgium stop moment leopold comes dash and many people expect he will arrive by british or american airplane tomorrow or next day undash there will wave of strikes etdemonstrations stop sunday afternoon socialist communist / etroyalist newspapers produced first extra editions since liberations stop communist paper drapeau rouge violent language called upon people quote oppose royal dictatorship unquote etannounced that transport workers would strike on leopolds return para in present unsettled economic state country a transport strike coupled with miners strike would equivalent to general strike because there no coal reserves in belgium and all industry etpower working on hand to mouth basis from daily mine yield stop theoretically/leopold could return belgium and constitutionally comma organize another government comma dissolve the presently hostile senate etchamber deputies and call a general election in forty days stop but no government he could appoint would last moren few days in face of general strike para present tragedy belgium is that country split politically and racially several different ways stop majority flemings/want leopold back stop majority frenchspeaking in northern western belgium walloons/do not stop there is practically united front of all left in southern eastern belgium wing parties demanding kings abdication in favor his fifteen year old son baudouin more --- richard hottelet

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PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWYORK

add hottelet brussels rightist parties dash mainly catholic party undash favor kings return para next step is up to leopold stop rumored that he presently fully intends return etresume royal prerogatives dash which he constitutionally ~~xkill capable of doing~~ ENTITLED DO stop no telling what course this crisis will take stop some hotheads say general strike at kings return will develop into civil war if he ~~krixx~~ insists trying exercise full powers stop but general opinion is leopold will either abdicate in favor his son or call for plebiscite on whole question para presently feeling running high though no outward sign it anywhere near temperature needed for civil war stop today sunny peaceful sunday comma people strolling through park comma no demonstrations comma no signs of special police precautions stop ministries running on usual sunday routine dash which means they not running stop no crowds in front palace stop but stuck into tall irongrill gates are little bunches gladiolas roses lilies other bright flowers with cards attached reading quote to our beloved king and the royal children unquote ~~xtux~~ para police expect ~~xpxx~~ demonstrations tomorrow however and have taken special precautions para ~~dyfyguxk~~ kings decision return ~~xydyxsxyxdxyhxx~~ has precipitated crisis stop but difficult understand all complicated background stop apparently it ~~pxixxxrixx~~ more than a political question of confidence in king stop his enemies/charge are most vocal and energetic and he collaborated dash or leastly tagged along undash cumgermans in several things stop they say he certainly never did anything to help resistance stop they attack his marriage comma charging his wife and HER family with collaborationist connections stop and they say function of king is mainly hold country together dash which leopold can no longer do because he is central figure ~~inx~~ vicious controversy para people who want him back say theres no evidence collaboration and that he needed for unity ~~xg~~ stop king is central figure in crisis but there extremely important social economic and moral elements therein more

richard hottelet

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PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWYORK

third hottelet brussels five occupation and years of/war have left this little country poverty stricken stop it cant feed its people properly or clothe them at all stop its finances ~~xxx~~ utterly downbogged comma black market terrible stop its industry has one foot in grave stop and politically its completely bewildered stop theres desire to return and maintain democracy comma its true stop but it vague and troubled stop belgium is small but its like all rest of western europe in floundering around in search of positive workable political belief stop becoming more and more evident in practice that prewar democratic forms ~~xxx~~ as they existed western europe are not adequate cope with postwar emergencies stop liberation comma we see again comma has in itself not solved any problems stop its just brought them out into open para there no indications irremediable disaster threatens in belgium stop thusfar this crisis not impinged on freedom expression or personal freedoms stop but last night eye was prevented from broadcasting to america/via belgian national radio because eye did not have my script censored by minister of information himself or his chief of cabinet stop this censorship required of broadcasters/in future in addition to normal allied military censorship stop this does not affect news leaving belgium by shaef public relations channels ~~endiem~~ PARA BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE ORDERS ~~xxxxx~~ TREAT PRESENT SITUATION AS PURELY ~~richard hottelet~~ BELGIAN AFFAIR AND INTERVENE ONLY IF ARMY PERSONNEL OR PROPERTY ENDANGERED ENDITEM

RICHARD HOTTELET

VIA T ELEPRINTER

PRESS EDWARD MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING LONDON

Prevented broadcasting yesternight viatechnical and administrative bitchup stop informatively need personal censorship of minister of information for ~~xxx~~ any broadcast script para will come up 2245 spot monday june eighteenth VIA BBC stop please let me know definite time newyork wants brussels because eye will have to come up blind para investigating possibility originating daytime spots and feature stories here stop will advise you tomorrow stop fooey

richard hottelet

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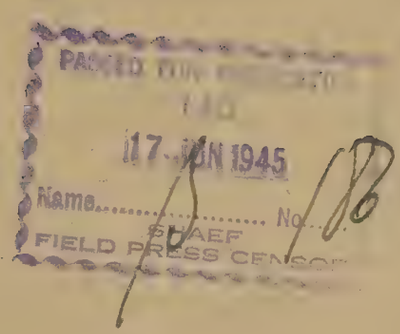

CBS Hottelet 2245 16 June 1945

Political crisis has flared up again in Belgium -- the highest it's been since liberation. The issue is whether King Leopold should return to Belgium or abdicate. --- He has announced that he intends to come back, and this afternoon the government resigned. It said it could not guarantee the maintenance of public order if the king came back. ---- The Socialist party has threatened a general strike, which could have grave consequences,with labor and industry in the sad state they're in.

Feeling is running pretty high. The people who want Leopold to abdicate - mainly the left wing parties - say that he collaborated wxkk, or at any rate tagged along with the Germans in several things. They attack his second wife for supposedly having collaborationist connections. And, they say, the function of the King is xx mainly to hold together a country that's already badly split - racially and politically -- which Leopold can no longer do because he xxxxxx is involved in controversy. --- The people who want him back say there's no evidence of any collaboration, and that he is needed for unity.

There's no telling what course this crisis will take. Some hotheads say that the general strike at the king's return will develop into civil war if he insists on exercising his full powers. --- And the King of Belgium has quite a bit of executive power --- But general opinion is that Leopold will either abdicate in favor of his son or else call for a plebiscite on the whole question.

That's the center of the crisis, the spotlight. But there are lots of other elements. Five years of warxhave left this little country poverty stricken. It can't feed its people properly, or clothe them at all. Its industry has one foot in the grave. --- And politically it's completely bewildered. ----- There's a desire to return to and maintain democracy, it's true. But it's vague and troubled -- Belgium is small, but it's like all the rest of western Europe in floundering around in search of a positive, workable political belief.

over

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Liberation, we see again, has - in itself SOLVED no problems. It's just brought them out into the open.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Brussels returning younto General Electric in New York.

Capt Taschereau
100 Rue Joseph II
3 Floor left

12536

CBS Hottelet 2245 16 June 1945

Political crisis has flared up again in Belgium -- the highest it's been since liberation. The issue is whether King Leopold should return to Belgium or abdicate. --- He has announced that he intends to come back, and this afternoon the government resigned. It said it could not guarantee the maintenance of public order if the king came back. ---- The Socialist party has threatened a general strike, which could have grave consequences, with labor and industry in the sad state they're in.

Feeling is running pretty high. The people who want Leopold to abdicate - mainly the left wing parties - say that he collaborated with, or at any rate toadied along with the Germans in several things. They attack his second wife for supposedly having collaborationist connections. And, they say, the function of the King is mainly to hold together a country that's already badly split - racially and politically -- which Leopold can no longer do because he himself is involved in controversy. --- The people who want him back say there's no evidence of any collaboration, and that he is needed for unity.

There's no telling what course this crisis will take. Some hotheads say that the general strike at the king's return will develop into civil war if he insists on exercising his full powers. --- And the King of Belgium has quite a bit of executive power --- But general opinion is that Leopold will either abdicate in favor of his son or else call for a plebiscite on the whole question.

That's the center of the crisis, the spotlight. But there are lots of other elements. Five years of war have left this little country poverty stricken. It can't feed its people properly, or clothe them at all. Its industry has one foot in the grave. --- And politically it's completely bewildered. ----- There's a desire to return to and maintain democracy, it's true. But it's vague and trouble -- Belgium is small, but it's like all the rest of western Europe in floundering around in search of a positive, workable political belief.

over

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7097

Censor Unit
3 Cdn. Ed. Press
18 JUN 1945

PRESS WIRELESS

CBS Hottelet FEATURE STORY 2030 12 June 45

Thereare four thousand Americans in Germany today who're as important as any foreigners that have ever come to this unhappy country. It depends how you look at it, but these four odd thousand officers and warrant officers and enlisted men could be as important for the history of Germany, and the history of Europe as the millions of men, the scores of divisions that fought their way in to win the war. Because they're working at a job that we hope will last a lifetime - the job of building a stable and peaceful Europe. --- They're the men of military government, their tools are tact and patience and hard work, their task is endless. --- But don't get the idea that we've somehow gotten together a corps of American supermen. The part of Germany we occupy will be governed by your next door nabor -- if your young family doctor joined the army it may be he who's in charge of public health for the city area of Munich; your police commissioner might be stalking nazis and upholding the new, democratic order of law in the province of Thuringia. ---- It's a big job they've got. The United States forces are going to occupy roughly one third of Germany - an area over fifty thousand square miles, a German population estimated at some twenty odd million. This American Zone of occupation is going to be divided into an eastern district, which will be entirely the province of Bavaria - and a western district, which is not yet fixed because we're going to turn part of it over to the French. And in turn each of these two districts will be chopped up into smaller administrative units. The idea is to keep the existing local German boundaries for the sake of simplicity. --- But that's the physical framework. The job of taking this bleeding hunk of geography, of taking these battered and poverty stricken people and turning them into an intelligent, democratic, self-supporting community -- that job

PRESS WIRELESS

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PRESS WIRELESS

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B'cast copy

PRESS WIRELESS 119309

~~another counter dash or there'll be a row of five counters with nothing on them but a mouse gray little woollen scarf - looking so lonely you want to pick it up and pet it~~ stop If you're a woman you find you can't get any clothes stop You've only got fifty eight clothing points (FOR THE YEAR) - and a dressing gown costs sixty stop ~~But even if you had 580 points you couldn't buy things because they're what few dresses there are are reserved for slave laborers coming back from Germany stop~~ THERE ARE ALL RESERVED FOR REPATRIATED PRISONERS OF WAR AND LABORERS WHAT MEN'S CLOTHES X you can forget all about leather stop It doesn't exist stop Gloves are mostly string knit, handbags are felt, shoes are wood and felt and rope stop At the Bon Marche, which isn't a bad department store you can get yourself a pair of wooden clodhoppers for three and a half dollars stop Otherwise the cheesiest, flimsiest shoes -- things that look as if they'd fall apart in a heavy rain begin at about ten dollars para If you want a felt hat you pay between fifty and seventy dollars stop But there are lots of straw hats now scattered over dozens of counters to give them something to sell para Let's say you want to look at furniture stop In the cheaper stores the furniture department looks like a Salvation Army warehouse - and even in the best stores it's pretty bad stop I went into the Trois Quartiers and spotted a dining room set of eight pieces which was the only thing halfway decent stop/Even so, It was a cheap wood, not well put together, ~~and the hinges on the doors of the buffet looked as if they were put on in a high school woodworking class~~ STOP I BENT DOWN stop ~~I bent down~~ and looked at the price tag and saw it was 14 thousand odd francs - about ~~3~~ 300 dollars stop I thought - not too bad, everything considered stop And then I looked again and found I had missed a zero stop It was 141 thousand francs - just under three thousand dollars stop I broke out in a cold sweat (AND TOOK OFF) stop There are plenty of lamps - pretty ones, and lots of china and glass and statues and pictures stop But the necessities of living are painfully absent stop ~~And more than that in the~~ I WENT INTO THE ~~dream~~ toy department. (THERE WERE) ~~I saw~~ scooters for fifty dollars that no self

B'cast copy

119309

PRESS WIRELESS

15 June 1945

Press Columbia Broadcasting New York

Here tonights feature story colon

If you go around the Paris department stores today you won't need a shopping bag - because you won't be putting anything in it stop You'll be more likely to need a big handkerchief to ~~mop~~ MOP UP (YOUR TEARS) ~~with~~ - because shopping here now is a sad sad thing para ~~From the outside all stores look good stop The jewelry and the leather shoes~~ and the beautiful dresses and the perfume and the glossy satin lingerie look very prosperous stop For the most part you can't get them inside stop They're probably there to remind you what the shop once sold stop This goes for the big as well as the little places dash but where the little stores can distribute their stock and make believe ~~they've still got enough, the big department stores are bleak para~~ Prices are fantastic, the only things you get plenty of are things you don't need, the quality is uniformly bad and there's practically no choice here stop If you were to find yourself homeless and naked/- well, not enough to start a riot - but, you know what I mean -- If you were to have to get some clothes and fix up a place to live, you'd have one awful job stop Even if you had a million francs clutched tight in your hand stop Let's say you go to the Trois Quartiers, which is one of the more expensive department stores --but it'd be the same at the Bon Marché or the Samaritainex stop You walk in and you see counters full of costume jewelry - enamel earrings and bracelets, ~~and~~ There are (LOTS OF SEEDY LOOKING) ~~counters of~~ cosmetics, (AND TABLES) ~~there are counters~~ with lace hair nets (AND OTHER KNICKKNACKS) stop All very pretty, but you want some clothes and shoes and stuff stop You walk over to the clothing department - and it's like a smile with the front teeth missing stop The signs still hang over the counters -- women's silk garments -- (LINGERIE -) men's sport clothes -- children's wear stop But the counters are empty (THE SALES GIRLS READING A PAPER) stop There may be a length of some lacy cloth draped over a rack on the sales table -- just to (MAKE THE PLACE LOOK LIKE A STORE) ~~keep it from hurting stop But if you walk on you'll find that that same kind of lace material is doing the same service on~~

B/cast copy

PRESS WIRELESS 119309

respecting kid would be seen with -- we used to make better scooters out of old roller skates or baby carriage wheels when we were ten years old stop EVERYTHING'S THE SAME WAY STOP ~~And there was one anemic looking rocking horse - looked just about good for three rocks -- that cost a hundred dollars, a few plastic soldiers, some picture books and a few chemical sets -- that was the toy department para~~ The black market is booming still - but for ordinary people There's less to be had now than there was a year ago -- and nobody knows when it'll get any better.

This is Richard C. Hottelet reporting from Paris, returning you now to CBS in New York.

6. Collingwood – table asking for fair + favourable sets
61's readings to
300 words or how? Frank Sumatra

CBS Hottelet 2041 Admiral 10 June 1945

General Eisenhower, Field Marshal Montgomery and their generals -- and Marshal Zhukov, the Deputy Commander of the Red Army got together in Frankfurt today and drank to the end of their ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ military careers. Marshal Zhukov had flown in from Berlin to give Eisenhower and Montgomery the highest Russian decoration, the diamond and ruby studded star of the Order of Victory. As an added gesture of friendliness he brought along the Russian Vice Commissar of Foreign Affairs. -- At a luncheon banquet these men who have grown great in war pledged themselves to peace./Air Chief Marshal Tedder, second in Command to Eisenhower, got up and proposed a toast, ~~as he put it~~ -- to those who have to handle the politics of peace. May they have success, he said. They've got to. ~~He went on.~~ We military men have ~~found a language that all people, good and bad, understand. It is~~ the language of high explosives. ~~But this is too expensive.~~ Now it's up to the diplomats to find one equally forceful, equally international, ~~but~~ much less expensive.

Then Vice Commissar Vishinsky, who is Molotov's right hand man raised his glass. To peace, he said, Let the mistakes of diplomacy which made ~~your~~ victories necessary never be repeated. We Soviet people are enemies of unemployment, but I wish that soldiers may remain unemployed from now on. It's the only way to have a permanent, constructive peace. ----- And at these words the men in front of him, men who held the highest ranks and the highest honors in the British American and Russian Armies got up and applauded.

Marshal Zhukov was more specific -- he said he hoped the work of the four allied commanders in the Control Council will show ~~in peace~~ the same close cooperation ~~their work~~ on the battlefield ~~showed during the war.~~

But it was up to Ike Eisenhower to send a ~~hm~~ wave of sheer humanity through this hardboiled assembly. I know what my men want, he said. They want peace. The opportunity for our farmers to raise a little more corn next year, for our miners to live a little betterm next year. We want the common man everywhere to have those opportunities which we fought to preserve for him.

These all were moving words. It was indeed a good banquet. It broke a lot of ice. --- But we've had enough banquets now. The problems of building a peaceful Europe are pressing us. There's WORK to be done.

And time is short.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Germany returning you to Admiral.

PRESS WIRELESS

9 June 1945

CBS Hottelet 1200 VOILLAUME 253

This has not been a very good week for the British here in France -- and there's no indication that next week is going to be much better. The latest sour note was soundedxby Marshal Petain last night when he said that as early as 1940 he had negotiated a secret treaty with Prime Minister Churchill. The Marshal didn't tell the whole story - said ~~that~~ it was against diplomatic practice to reveal how negotiations were carried on and what the precise terms of the agreement were. He said he would talk only if the British government would give its permission. --- The old Marshal's strategy is pretty good, though - his lawyers didn't leave the thing a complete mystery. They said that ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ the Vichy government promised to resist further German demands - especially for ships and ports. And in return the British are supposed to have ~~xxxx~~ agreed, among other things, not to let the ~~British Broadcasting Corporation~~ speak too harshly about the old marshal in its programs to France. ---- X You can bet your last ration coupon that we're going to hear a lot more of this before it's finished. --- With ~~the~~ all the bad feeling stirred up in France ~~xxxxxx~~ by the Syrian affair, the French government will not be at all inclined to prevent Petain from dragging out ~~xxxxx~~ as much dirty linen as he pleases. ----- One interesting thing about ~~this xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Petain's testimony last night is that there was no mention of America. Up till now ~~xxxx~~ pretty nearly everyone has combined in accusing the United States of supporting the Vichy regime. It's a pleasant change not to be getting it in the neck now ~~-- and it's a good thing from an entirely different viewpoint too. In the Syrian crisis, and in various other more routine questions that have arisen~~

And when Laval gets here there should be more.

116975

VOICE AMERICA 253

PRESS WIRELESS

the United States has tended to play the part of the quiet and temperate counsellor. On a number of occasions when we've sat in on international discussions we've been the ones to get up and advise moderation. It's a very interesting part for America to be playing in European politics. We couldn't serve the cause of peace any better.

But this doesn't make us the holder of the olive branch altogether. Right now there's another minor dispute pending involving us too. The French want to occupy more territory in Germany than either we or the British are willing to give them. After the events of the last week the French will probably insist that somebody make some concessions to their position as one of the Five Great Powers. These negotiations will probably slow down, and thus delay action on the whole ~~settlement of~~ German reparation question.

There was a press conference in Paris this morning on one part of this German settlement that's going to be particularly touchy. Ambassador Edwin Pauley, who's on his way to Moscow, talked about German reparations. The Ambassador said he favored ~~the destruction or confiscation of~~ destroying or confiscating German heavy industry which could be used for war -- which in fact means all heavy industry. He did not explain what sort of reparations could be gotten from Germany if we destroyed her main capacity to pay. He did not say what would replace German industry in the economic system of Europe.

Itgoes to show that if anybody thought we could relax in Europe or turn our attention away just because the war is over, he was sadly mistaken.

This is RCH in Paris returning to CBS in New York

116975

I've been going around today asking ~~the question~~ - what's going to happen next in the Syrian ~~crisis~~ business. -- And, I've been moderately surprised to hear that, as far as the French are concerned, nothing very much is going to happen. --- One French official this evening ~~this evening~~ put the governments attitude in this way: You see, he said, for us the physical side of the crisis is finished. The British have taken Syria and Lebanon. And, as far as ~~anticipating~~ thinking that they'll ever help us ~~restore our position there~~ get back in again -- well, we don't really expect it. There's nothing much we can do right now -- so the best thing for us is to relax and accept reality.

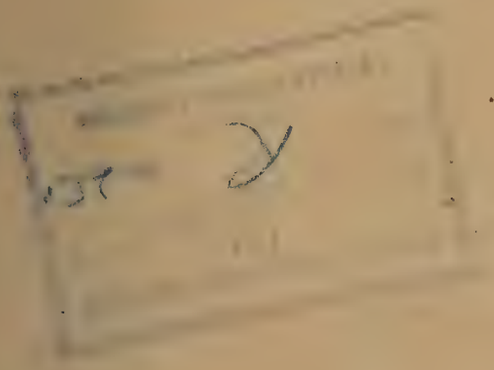
/// This air of relaxation seems to apply rather generally. I haven't felt any spirit of crisis here, either in the press of among the people. --- But don't think for a minute that this means France is just airily and easily writing off her position either in the eastern mediterranean or in other international dealings. ~~Because~~ She feels too weak to cope with the problem herself right now, so France has suggested a conference of the five great powers to do something about it. -- And any conference about that part of the world, especially about arab problems will make an awful lot of fur fly. -- The feeling in ~~Western~~ govt quarters here is that such a confernce is still very possible. ~~the countries invited — the other capitals have not officially refused. No official refusal has yet reached Paris from any of the other capitals~~ --- And by they way, the conference was not intended here as a meeting of the heads of state.

Whether it meets or not and whether it accomplishes anything, Syria is going to have an effect on Anglo-French relations. These two countries still have a number of unsettled problems - in Western Europe and elsewhere. We'll probably see the French adopt an even more skeptical and "realistic" attitude in dealing with them than they would have if their first important problem had not ended in a brawl.

It's barely a month after V E day, but already it's plain that if the men at San Francisco succeed in setting up a workable

system for the settlement of disputes they wont have ~~happened~~ done it a minute too soon.

This is Richard C. Hottelet reporting from Paris, returning you to General Electric in New York.



Broadcast copy

PRESS WIRELESS

7 June 1945

116311

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

Herewith Hottelet feature story colon

Europe today is like a very sick man just coming out of ether after a major operation stop Lots of his insides don't function properly stop He's got bandages and stitches and plaster casts all over him stop He's just about alive enough to be figgety and nervous comma to ring for the nurse and groan a little stop ~~But what you think of this sad case depends largely on your story~~ You can get pretty gloomy wondering how he's ever going to get well stop Or you can feel almost cheerful that the patient's still alive at all stop Probably the best thing is to combine the two para Eyeve just come back here to France after a week in Belgium and Northwest Germany and Denmark stop ~~Like any other trip through any part of Europe today it gives you plenty of food for thought dash both good and depressing stop But in general the good seems to outweigh the bad news dash or maybe eyem just an incurable optimist stop Anyway~~ The thing that impressed me probably most of all were the many signs of life about the place stop IN GERMANY THE PRIMITIVE BEGINNINGS OF RECONSTRUCTION ~~comma democratic life~~ stop In Denmark and Belgium and France there is a very lively and strong recognition of democracy stop In all three countries dash and in Holland as well undash the people are looking forward to their first free elections for many years stop They don't want any return to the old flabby kind of democracy that grew so rankly in prewar Europe stop They want it to be strong stop They want it to be positive stop But there is very very little tendency to want a one party state or any kind of totalitarianism stop The Nazis have certainly done that much for western europe at least stop They've made it immune against any attractions of the totalitarian state para But this spark of democracy comma good as it is in itself comma isn't enough to make Europe healthy stop The sick man is still plagued by the gas pains of political and economic trouble more Richard Hottelet

HB 261

Broadcast copy

PRESS WIRELESS

7mJune 1945 116311

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

third hottelet ~~x~~ feature And the fact that Copenhagen police still walk through the streets two or three together with tommyguns at the ready ~~x~~ semicolon ~~the~~ or that in early morning you can still hear rifle shots in the ~~x~~ city as some Danish Nazi snipes out of a window or tries to escape arrest dash these dont cancel out the fact that the people in Denmark are better off and therefore more evenly tempered than any others in western europe para ~~and dont think that~~ the material shortage you see on every hand ~~is going~~ in other countries can have many concrete political effects stop For instance the shortage of coal is already causing France and Belgium to look over toward the Saar and the Rurh stop The flooding of large ~~x~~ areas of Holland is making the Dutch wonder whether they shouldnt take over a slice of German border territory stop And some Belgian~~s~~ politicians are talking about getting part of the Rhineland as compensation after this war the way they got Eupen and Malmedy after the last para ~~And of course whatever goes for western Europe in physical misery goes twice and three times as much for Germany stop The war and~~ in Germany the general prohibition of political activity limits the signs of life ~~in Germany~~ to purely material reflexes dash rebuilding shattered houses and getting enough food to stay alive stop But even so there's no indication that the German people are dead or that they're so broken that they don't know how to help themselves and that goes for several things stop para Northwest Germany is the British occupation zone adn it may interest you to know that our allies are having as much trouble with fraternization as we are stop in one british corps area the commander had an entire village evacuated of civilians before he quartered his men there dash to make fraternization or quote fratting unquote as the british call it more difficult stop but one officer told me the other day quote every morning theres a line of men in front of the military court building stop this morning it was as big as a full strength infantry platoon comma mostly nonfrat cases unquote stop theres no way of enforcing what neither side wants stop and sick as it is Europe is still alive more richard hottelet

Broadcast copy

PRESS WIRELESS

7 June 1945 116311

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

add hottelet feature for France the trouble is sharper outside at the moment than it is at home stop Syria and Lebanon are the main points of friction stop And in foreign politics they certainly won't be the last stop But the domestic problems of getting a new constitution for the fourth Republic comma of getting the millions of prisoners of war and deportees back into shape comma of deciding on who shall govern France dash these problems are always acute even if they dont make headlines para In Belgium politics are generating a lot of heat stop The question of the king is certainly not settled yet stop Eye got caught in the rain one afternoon and spent about an hour and a half talking to a policeman and to the man and wife who ran a little newspaper and soft drink shack in a park stop Eye was surprised at the heat with which they said that they did not want Leopold back stop They really didnt stop But big displays of flags and photographs in the windows of big Brussels department stores show that commercial interests are still loyal to him stop And when you get into the Flemish part of the country there are lots of signs on walls and in the windows of little houses in favor of the king para But probably the economic distress is the worst stop From Norway around through Italy Europe is suffering from a general shortage of food coal clothing and housing stop And these economic conditions are going to have a tremendous effect on political developments stop The man whose cold or hungry or threadbare or maybe all three gets a lot angrier and a lot more determined and a lot more willing to see violent change than the man who is materially well off stop You get the impression in Denmark for instance/where there's plenty of food and little destruction that the situation is a lot more steady stop When trolley cars stop at nine oclock because there's no coal to provide more electricity comma and when all restaurants and dance halls and clubs close for the same reason comma theres no squawking stop Either People either go home or they congregate in the big main square in Copenhagen and keep on dancing there to the music of little accordion bands more

richard hottelet

Broadcast copy

PRESS WIRELESS

7 June 1945 116311

PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

fourth hottelet feature The most disquieting thing for therecovery of this sick body nevertheless lies in Germany stop Or rather in the fact that the doctors who performed the operation dont know quite how they want the wound to heal stop The boundary between the Russian and the British and American forces is air tight stop We don't really know what's going on on the Russian side of the fence/stop And the secrecy and suspicion that exists up on top reaches down to the bottom too stop Eye spoke to one British officer at a border point stop He was in charge of exchanging prisoners of war and slave laborers stop ~~He shook his head sadly~~ when eye asked him how he was making out with the Russians stop (He shook his head sadly + said) Quote They wont even tell us the right time stop ~~he said~~ quote There are lots of questions that arise in the perfectly routine exchange of truckloads of people stop But eye can't go to the officer in charge on the other side stop The Russians insist that eye send my report up to my commanding general and that he discuss the matter with the Russian general stop And you know how long it takes to get action that way in the army stop They're obviously terribly suspicious of us stop Why eye dont know unquote stop This Russian suspicion is not even breeding much good will among our own officers para But this is unimportant in the face of the necessity of healing Europes wound stop After all Germany lies too close to the heart of Europe stop Her resources of coal and industrial power that used to supply all of Europe comma her position astride all of Europes major rivers which make her a key transport point dash these things can't be neglected dash theyre all vital to the health of the continent stop If we want it to recover it's high time that we stopped having one doctor treat the liver and the other the stomach and the other the lungs all separately and as each sees fit enditem

richard hottelet

wash first
invitation to : have mtg/recd
thurs ME situation

PRESS WIRELESS

4 June 1945

PRESS COLLECT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEW YORK

hottelet copenhagen eye just returned from island bornholm stop and eye glad report situation calm etamicable without any of the overtones of crisis which prevailed couple weeks ago stop russians troops are still on island but it clear they meant what they said when they first announced that they were coming as friends stop they neither interfere nor supervise islands administration stop travel is free comma newspaper unbothered comma islanders political activity untrammelled stop russians inconspicuous comma etcompletely selfsufficient in food and lodging dash requisition nothing stop etrumors that russians flooding island cumtroops etbuilding large airports etinstallations are untrue stop russians extremely reticent about number troops there etother military data but eye know they have probably less than half site garrison germans maintained there stop germans kept about fifteen thousand troops bornholm para russians also refuse discuss their plans stop they say they will evacuate island dash but say it up to churchill truman stalin to decide when stop certainly they done nothing on island in three weeks they been there to warrant conclusion they intend remain permanently para like most crises this bornholm business was largely due to lack of accurate information stop eye was first allied war correspondent to reach island stop we might all been saved lots worry if reporters been allowed in before stop ~~difficult~~ WHY THEY HAVENT IS UNCLEAR ~~why they have not been to danish bornholm~~ stop russians uninterfered news except first few days when asked danish island authorities impose censorship on military information more

richard hottelet

PRESS WIRELESS

4 June 1945

PRESS COLLECT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWYORK

third hottelet copenhagen russians mostly keep to themselves but have beautiful little free run of/island as any tourist would stop you see them on bicycles or ~~x~~ taking walks stop there couple germboats still around and russians paddle around therein stop they unpermitted ~~xxx~~ fire weapons dash lots ~~xx~~ dont even carry guns stop but apparently all russian soldiers ~~x~~ are trigger happy and like noise stop so one favorite sport is fish from boats by throwing handgrenades in sea dash to mixed amusement and chagrin of bronholms famous herring fishers para rumors eye had heard of huge airport being built as~~x~~ permanent russian base is unfounded dash unless you call/cowpasture using landing strip building a huge base stop and garrison island seems have reached maximum number comma with main traffic routine replacements para up here russians friendly etcorrect dash leastly as much as our soldiers in france belgium stop you can save your ~~xxxxxx~~ worry for other current crises enditem

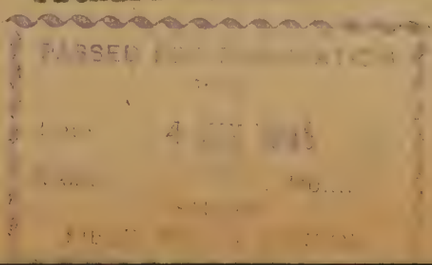
richard hottelet

4 June 1945

PRESS COLLECT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM NEWYORK

add hottelet copenhagen lack of contact among allies had tragic consequences little island three weeks ago stop germans capitulated but maintained they surrendering britamericaward/not russia stop they unfired russplane and told russcommander that population supported germans stop russians then bombed two towns on island stop bombing was random killing tens civilians but rendering seventhousand homeless stop later when russians landed they said extremely sorry but had no maps of island and not knew which were milobjectives stop yet for years most detailed information on germbarracks positions had gone englandward stop russians had never received it para russian soldiers living quietly stop first few days some troops raided wine cellars pinched valuables stop russofficers apologized quote our men are like bunch kids stop this is first friendly territory they been in and they not quite used to it unquote stop drastic disciplinary action was taken including couple executions and after two days amity order supreme para russians rather inconspicuous stop live in former german quarters or in woods stop they neither requisition nor buy anything expopulation stop they brought own cows/chickens ethorses exgermany comma bring own hay and even firewood exgermany stop also brought all own house furnishings across stop one favorite sports of islanders last couple weeks was sit in harbor etwatch russians unload livestock and tables club chairs sofas sewing machines etcetera to set up housekeeping stop russian soldier likes comfort no less than unistates gee eye and they have overstuffed chairs even in woods para relations troops islanders quite friendly but considerably hampered viacomplete ignorance each others language more

richard hottelet



PRESS WIRELESS

1 June 1945

PRESS COLLECT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM LONDON

I'm speaking from Copenhagen where I've just come from NW Germany

for relay newyork hottelet northwest germany report exoverseas the germans are settling down to their occupation pretty quietly stop theyre causing no trouble and military government people tell you that theyre all very willing to work stop here and there you still get a few cases of army signal wire being cut and of minor sabotage stop but if theres ever going to be a nazi underground it hasnt showed up yet para this goes pretty much for the whole of the british and american zones stop what the score is over on the other side of the russian demarcation line we dont know stop it may be better it may be worse stop the russians are still not allowing allied correspondents in to see para right now for the average german the emphasis is on the physical side of life dash repairing his house or taking care of his land comma trying to get food stop and there are still scores of thousands of germans on the road comma moving along on foot and inwagons like every refugee stop these are the ones whove lost their homes or who fled in front of the Russians para life is pretty drab stop there are no public amusements of any kind dash no movies no dances no concerts stop theres next to no beer for the beerhalls stop but there's no sign that the Germans resent all this particularly or blame it on us stop on the contrary many of them try to be friendly stop and a lot of the trouble our troops are having about fraternization comes because the germans themselves often take the first step para some times its a pretty violent first step stop in the town of schwerin eye was told that a number of german women who had fled from russian occupied territory broke into an american billet one night to meet the boys stop and in one town in the ruhr the other evening eye saw myself how the local girls dash they seemed perfectly respectable undash walked up and down the street in front of american billets obviously wanting dates with our soldiers more

richard hottelet

PRESS WIRELESS

1June 1945

PRESS COLLECT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM LONDON

relay newyork add hottelet report exoverseas quite apart from anything else this makes nonfraternization a very serious problem stop even though the price of the fine in the American sector has gone up to two hundred dollars for enlisted men and axthousand for officers stop that is if they dont go to jail stop we might as well face the fact stop theres no entertainment program the army can cook up that can compete with a pretty girl para the talk is that next thing we're going to punish german civilians involved in fraternization as well as our own men para certainly we're showing no signs of pampering the german civilians stop military government courts pass stern sentences for violations of rules dash fifteen years for concealing weapons comma nine months for being in unauthorized possession of red cross articles stop and up in the british zone theyre subjected to another bit of discipline stop germans are ordered to salute or tip their hats whenever an automobile passes flying the flag of a british general stop if the germans resent this they dont show it stop one german said yesterday quote you know maybe its not a bad thing stop/the germans need right now a strong hand unquote para but there are a few simple blessings that the people appreciate stop its summer stop they can get (ABOVE ALL ELSE THE FACT THAT THE WAR IS OVER STOP AND THEM, WELL) rhubarb and cabbage stop they can lie in the sun and shattered windows and cracked walls in their houses dont matter so much stop right now theyre waiting for the release of millions of/prisoners of war who will german be sent home stop and as the weeks wear on various little restrictions are lifted stop they can (NOW) travel more than five kilometers away from their homes now stop and in the city of hamburg/the police are proud for instance because theyre being allowed to carry pistols again para food is short dash partly because the main food producing regions in germany are in russian hands and partly because of lack of transport to move what there is in farms and warehouses ~~stop the german ~~

MORE RICHARD HOTTELET

PRESS WIRELESS

1 june 1945

PRESS COLLECT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING ~~M~~ LONDON

for relay newyork third hottelet report exoverseas the german hausfrau often starts standing in line in front of the baker ~~mf~~ or butcher or ~~fr~~ gorcer at half past five in the morning stop she does it quietly and without any fuss stop little bent old women ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ sit on camp chairs or on the steps of the store comma old men and children and younger women make up the line waiting their turn with shopping bags over their arms stop when you pass by you catch snatches of conversation about simple things like whether the gas is going to be turned on again and about the house next door being requisitioned by the americans stop the rations theyre waiting for are small dash two or maybe four ounces of meat a week comma two ounces of margerine or lard or maybe butter occasionally some dried beans or cereal stop and maybe as much as three pounds of bread a week stop but they don't seem to grumble para partly its because disaster has been ~~xxxxxxx~~ brewing in germany for a long time and theyve gotten used to it stop but largely eye think its because we're treating them decently stop thats why eye havent found any indication in northwest germany where eyeve just been of people blaming us para they feel that we're not trying to destroy their self respect stop on the contrary we're doing what we can to help stop in many towns dash in hamburg and in the northern ruhr undash trolley cars are running stop we're turning more motor transport over to the civilian authorities and this transport is being used to carry in planks and cement to rebuild houses stop eye was surprised at the number of people eye saw in the ruhr working on houses that were half or three quarters destroyed dash clearing away wreckage and laying new bricks on the old foundations stop we'rex encouraging them to help themselves in their own way stop and not only in little things stop eye was surprised too at the number of smoking factory chimneys and working coal mines in the northern outskirts of the ruhr ~~xxx~~ stop the people appreciate this more

richard hottelet

PRESS WIRELESS

1 june 1945

PRESS COLLECT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING LONDON

relay newyork fourth hottelet report exoverseas it's a very good beginning stop but the crucial phases of the occupation of germany are still to come stop living is comparatively easy now stop but winters can be severe in germany stop we have some railroads working already but transport is going to be tough stop that and the shortage of labor dash after all millions of germans are still away and the foreign workers are mostly going undash that and the shortage of labor will make food and housing very scarce para if things werent properly handled this next winter the people might grumble stop every one of the millions of shattered houses could become a reminder to them to blame us and then to hate us for their misery para thats why the information side of our military occupation government is so extremely important stop the reports printed in our newspapers and broadcast on the radio about the nazi concentration camps and the activities of the nazi party bigwigs are having a healthy effect stop theyre helping focus blame for this mess where it belongs dash on the nazis and on the german people themselves for having allowed themselves to be fooled and led to disaster by a bunch of thugs stop thinking germans are realizing this more and more stop but our information program has got to become so vast that even nonthinking germans realize it para right now it looks in the parts of germany eyeve seen as if there were no hope of reviving a nazi myth stop the next eight or nine months of our occupation dash the intellectual side at least as much as the physical side undash will show whether this will continue to be so enditem

richard hottelet

End war
Russian zone
stem treatment

31 May 1945

End war
summer
release P/Ws
Cop + Bristol

PRESS COLLECT

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM LONDON

for relay newyork ~~xxx~~ hottelet northwest germany report exoverseas ~~the~~ germans are settling down to their occupation pretty quietly stop as a matter of fact ~~a lot~~ SOME of them seem to be enjoying it more than the troops who are doing the occupying stop if there's ever going to be a nazi underground it hasn't showed up yet stop by and large you get the impression as you drive around dash as eyve done over hundreds of miles in northwest germany last few days undash that germans not have much time propolitics stop they dont seem have much sympathy for any nazi legend stop main efforts concentrated on problems of food ~~xxxxx~~ reconstruction and fraternization para and dont think this business of fraternization isnt a major problem stop too many ~~xxxxx~~ british and american soldiers are being given ~~xx~~ prison sentences every day comma and fines of too many thousands of dollars are being levied every day for fraternization to be a joke stop in both british and american zones of occupation the military police are working grimly to enforce the policy ~~xxxx~~ stop so far only soldiers are being punished but the word is going around that civilians will be punished too in future dash because as often as not it's a german man or woman who breaks the ice with a soldier para the other day our car broke down in the town of recklinghausen which is in the northern part of the ruhr stop captain william sinex of wichita kansas who commands a company of the thirtyfifth infantry division there helped us out stop and while we were waiting for the wheel to be fixed we got to talking about fraternization stop he told me about the entertainment program for his men dash movies sports ~~xxx~~ leaves stop and then he said quote but stick around stop in a few minutes the evening parade will begin unquote stop eye quote what parade unquote stop he answered youllsee para it was almost seven oclock stop it was a drab street in a working class corner ~~x~~ stop a doubletracked trolleycar line ran along it ~~stop across the street was captain little~~ MORE

RICHARD HOTTELET

31 May 1945

PRESS COLLECT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM LONDON

for relay newyork add hottelet report overseas stop across street was ~~xxxxx~~ plain little pub stop as we stood in front of the captains command post we watched the local ~~girl~~ girls walk up and down this street on their evening stroll stop they were perfectly respectable naborhood girls and young women comma decently dressed comma some of them pushing baby carriages stop but they obviously wanted a date stop they walked that way and they looked that way stop but all they ~~got~~ COULD LEGALLY GET from the men of the company was a dead pan stare ~~stop a couple of them asked for a cigarette and got the cold brushoff~~ stop as far as the soldiers ~~xxx~~ were concerned it was the best thing stop because the price of non fraternization has now gone up to two hundred dollars for an enlisted man and a thousand dollars for an officer stop that is if they dont go to jail para and it's the same thing pretty much wherever you go stop in the town of schwerin eye was told that a number of german women who had fled from russian occupied territory and were camping in the park had literally broken into an american billet to meet the boys stop the reason is obvious stop you see very few young German men around stop theyre either dead or in prison camps para in one british corps area the commander had evacuated an entire village and quartered his men in it to keep them out of contact with the civilians stop but one officer told me quote every morning theres a line of men in front of the military court building stop this morning it was asbig as a full strength infantry platoon comma mostly nonfrat cases unquote stop after all nonfraternization extends to cover even conversation with germans and exchanging cigarettes with farmers for fresh eggs and sausage para but fraternization is mainly fun stop primarily the energy of the average german is concentrated on getting enough to eat more

richard hottelet

31 May 1945

PRESS COLLECT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM LONDON

for relay newyork third hottelet report exoverseas on the farms its all right stop our army provides its own rations so what the land produces goes to the civilians dash ~~xxxxxx~~ including the displaced persons stop but the main food producing ~~xxxxxx~~ areas in germany are going to come under russian occupation stop and if the prospects of getting in the harvest are improved by the release of millions ~~x~~ of german prisoners of war there's another side to it too stop ~~xxxxxx~~ as long as they were prisoners we had to ~~x~~ feed them out of our rations stop once they're released ~~xxxxxxx~~ they too have to be fed from civilian stocks para ~~right xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ right now the life of the german hausfrau in town or in the battered cities is pretty miserable stop you see them standing in line at half past five in the morning dash sitting on camp chairs some of them or on the steps of the butcher or grocer or ~~xxxxxxxx~~ whatever shop it is stop there are grayhaired old women bent like questionmarks standing there silently whether its rainy or dry stop and they get about a quarter of a pound of meat a week and two ounces of fat dash be it margerine or lard or maybe butter stop they get up to three pounds of bread a week and occasionally some dried beans or cereals stop ~~xx~~ they dont seem to complain stop after all this hasnt come on them suddenly stop disaster has been brewing in germany for a long time stop mainly they're grateful that it's summer time now and there are rhubarb and cabbage to be had dash and you can stand in line without freezing para and they're very grateful for the efforts the allies are making to get life back to normal stop already there's a railroad running through much of western germany stop and up here in the british zone the military government authorities are beginning to organize transport by barge and ship and truck in addition stop more of this transport will become available as the displaced persons are moved out and the troops settle down to occupation stop in places like hamburg and in the northern ruhr we and the british have trolly cars going again para more

richard hottelet

THEY ALL HOPE THINGS WILL BE BETTER BY WINTER

31 May 1945

COLLECT
PRESS/COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM LONDON

for relay newyork fourth hottelet report exoverseas but there's no indication that the Germans are going to sit back and wait for us to do things for them stop especially in the ruhr eye was struck by the number of people who already are rebuilding their houses stop houses that were half destroyed with only jagged pieces of wall standing or with the face of the house gone altogether are being bricked up again stop you see grayhaired men dash mainly miners and factory workers they are in that area undash mixing cement on the sidewalk comma sifting sand in a screen or scrambling around laying brick or putting new window frames in PARA sofar this is private initiative stop its been encouraged but not organized stop the reconstruction of industry dash like transport undash is something we're going to have to organize from the beginning stop first because it's so huge a job and again because we're going to have to control it to see that it never works for war again stop even so right now comma after only a few weeks comma you'd be surprised how many factory chimneys are smoking in the ruhr and how many coal mines are working PARA by giving the germans work and a sense of self respect we're making our job easier stop we're probably sparing ourselves a lot of trouble stop sofar there's been very very little sabotage stop and as far as eye know there have been no nazi underground newspapers or any organized attempts to rebuild nazi prestige stop there seems to be more of a tendency to blame the nazis for germanys present miserable state stop and the people show themselves receptive to the truth stop the reports of the concentration camps in the military government newspapers are having a healthy effect dash the only trouble right at the moment is that our information program isn't working on anywhere near as large a scale as it ought to be dash largely because of lack of manpower and facilities stop and this is one part of our reconstruction work in germany that should be given every support stop on it will depend the future of germany to a great degree

more richard hottelet

31x May 1945

PRESS COLLECT COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM LONDON

for relay newyork fifth hottelet report exoverseas ~~there are still a lot of people who look back to 1939 as the good old days dash who dont quite understand why the british and american troops are ordered not to be friendly stop theyre going to have to learn~~ para theyre going through a bleak time dash no movies no dances no x concerts no public amusements of any kind stop in the British zone they're given an extra discipline stop any German in uniform has to salute and any german in civilian clothes has to tip his hat when a british automobile passes carrying a general officers flag stop theres a stop on political activity of all kinds para what germany is going through now is a period of sort of intellectual quarantine comma a work cure stop a lot of them realize what it is and think its probably the best thing for the time being para by giving the germans work we're giving them a sense of self respect and thereby probably sparing ourselves a lot of trouble stop sofar there's been very little sabotage stop and as far as eye know there have been no nazi underground newspapers or any organized attempts to build nazi prestige stop there seems to be more of a tendency to blame the nazis for germanys present miserable state stop the reports published in military government newspaper/on the concentration camps and on the activities of the various nazi bigwigs are having a healthy effect para the only trouble right now is that our information program isnT on anywhere near as large a scale as it should be dash largely because of lack of manpower and facilities stop and this is one part of our reconstruction work that should be given every support stop on it to a great degree will depend the future of germany enditem

richard hottelet

PRESS COLLECT fastest route

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM LONDON

hottelet britsecond army may thirtieth dash for relay to new york para montgomery today issued first proclamation germpeople britzone occupation announcing first sweeping measures for restoration normal life stop prisoners war will released to provide labor force necessary and inbring harvest reestablish public utilities stop germpeople reassured that quote no harm intended against mass germpeople unquote but quote those who committed warcrimes according international law will dealt with proper fashion unquote para montgomery stated primary object was establish quote simple orderly life entire community unquote stop first objectives were see that population had sufficient food housing etassure freedom from disease stop montgomery quote harvest must ingathered semicolon means transportation must reestablished semicolon postal service must restarted industries must be got going again stop all this will mean much hard work unquote para to provide labor force prothis great job dash remembering britzone includes ruhr industrial area which probably blastedest piece ground its size on earth comma etharburg kiel etother destroyed as fishing ports etcetera ports undash montgomery said germprisoners war numbering about million and half would set free procivilian labor stop all/armed forces remaining will disarmed etdisbanded stop germtroops will gathered certain concentration areas and will then sorted out viatrades etoccupations stop since food and harvest are primary considerations agricultural workers will have top priority for discharge stop only exceptions this ruling are members ex-ss comma noncommissioned officers nskk repeat nskk parenthesis nazi motor corps unparenthesis and paratroopers stop they will remain as military prisoners for time being more richard hottelet

PRESS COLLECT fastest route
CASTING
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM LONDON

urgent for relay newyork add hottelet britsecond army may thirtieth all other germsoldiers sailors airmen will sent to their home areas to do civilian work stop this does not mean they will released altogether to do as see fit stop apparently exprisoners will be on loose kind parole system and will allocated to necessary jobs without being herded together in convictlike labor gangs stop they will wear civilian clothes or dash if they not have civilian clothes undash they must cut their uniforms to make them look like civilian clothes para montgomery also announced radio newspaper program would instituted to keep germpublic informed stop proclamation ended typically laconically quote population will told what to do stop eye expect it be done willingly efficiently unquote para proclamation came on eve of british unistates withdrawal into their respective zones occupation stop this expected begin june third when british will inmove ruhr etunistates will move into zone south germany stop thusfar no information whether britunistates forces outpulling exthirty percent of russian zone which they presently occupy stop apparently russians thusfar not made known what they want done para but work making germany least partially selfsuificient is urgentest stop already everything points to severest winter since last war stop time to begin forestalling riots and troubles then comma etprevent germany becoming still further drain on allied and european manpower etfood resources comma is right now stop beside which europe stands badly in need of all industrial products germany can produce para this british step toward normality is greeted as timely etconstructive not only by germpeople here but visallied authorities enditem

richard hottelet

PRESS WIRELESS

30 May 1945

PRESS MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING LONDON

Hottelet British Second Army ~~fmxxnmx~~ for relay newyorkward para lord hawhaw lying british army hospital today cumbullet in buttock waiting be taken englandward stop he not laughing stop in ~~mkxxxxx~~ omniprobability joyce will face trial as war criminal but his citizenship status unyet clear stop if he germcitizen twill difficult find charges subwhich prosecutable para joyces pretty/thirtyfour yearold brunette englishborn wife margaret also now britarmy hands stop where both go from here depends on expert coming over exscotland yard to examine cases para joyce arrested/monday sixthirty evening stop ~~xx~~ two britoffi-cers were gathering firewood at krusau in little wood/near danish border when welldressed civilian approached began chat in english stop said he liked walk woods himself evenings etpointed out good pile firewood short distance away stop tone voice as man spoke sounded strangely seemed himward he had heard it on radiostop familiar to one officer/etjust as man turning go officer asked him pointblank quote you william joyce unquote stop hawhaw admitted immediately ~~xtxy~~ para ~~affiexrsxbxgxxxqxxxxtxxx~~ while they talking officers noticed stranger had kept right hand trouser pocket comma etwhen he admitted he joyce he made movement as if might be pulling concealed weapon stop britofficers immediately pulled pistols fired some shots one bullet hitting joyce right thigh ~~xxxx~~ penetrating buttock stop when searched they found joyce unhad any kind weapon para joyce said he living nearby town kuffermuehle cumwife stop while british taking joyce hospital near flensburg/~~xkxy~~ others went arrested wife stop developed joyce been out walking alone that evening because had just quarrelled cumspouse ~~xxxx~~ stop allowed talk each other few minutes at hospital and unseen each other since para yesterday joyce brought down to britarmy headquarters in ambulance stop all during seven hour ride he talked almost incessantly in usual acid sarcastic way stop and when comma on arrival comma people crowded around door ambulance see him joyce ~~xxx~~ bitterly quote in civilized world one doesnt look in other peoples windows unquote para wife also brought headquarters and is lodged same villa where himmler oommitted suicide stop both been searched etremain subconstant guard against suicide attempt para thusfar neither allowed speak press enditem

richard hottelet

PRESS WIRELESS

22 30 May 1945

PRESS COLLECT MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING LONDON

hottelet britsecond army for relay newyork para footnote ~~xx~~ history colon himmlers funeral even sordider than death stop british sergeant major given order get rid body in absolute secrecy dash even from press stop few reporters knowwing what upcoming waited outside house stop when sergeant major emerged without ~~xxxx~~ body and drove away ~~x~~ in small truck they did not follow stop after all truck was empty except for pile brown green camouflage netting stop sergeant major ~~xxfxkk~~ comma unpursued comma drove straight secret burial place comma outdragged himmlers carcass from under pile ~~xxxxxx~~ camouflage netting etburied it para incidentally comma just for record comma himmler did not repeat not have trousers on when died stop parenthesis nor underwear either unparenthesis stop he wore only shirt and socks enditem

richard hottelet

PRESS COLLECT MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING LONDON

presently britsecondarmy press camp stop undecided next leg stop will certainly available ~~xxt~~ airpower press camp hamburg during next few days stop fars eye know nothing new berlin deal although unistates british troops retiring their occupation zones june third stop unyet know whether this applies russians also ~~regards~~ stop please advise collingwood regards

richard hottelet

PRESS WIRELESS

110072

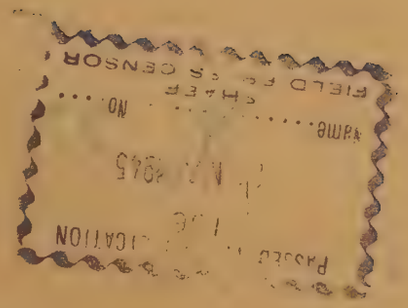
PRESS COLUMBIA BROADCASTING NEWYORK

Herewith tonights feature story colon
This is Richard C. Hottelet

Hottelet: The last month of this war was undoubtedly one of the screwiest periods I've ever gone through -- and that goes for ~~myxcolleagues~~ Howard Smith too -- or doesnt it query

Smith colon Screwy is the right word stop Because that last month was spent mainly in going around in tight little spirals - keeping up with our own troops, trying to find the Russians and trying to take care of a German army that had its own ideas on how the war should end stop Did you come out of it as ~~tx~~ tired as I was query

Hottelet colon Howard I spent the first three days after V day flat on my back in bed~~x~~ stop But I think I'm still catching up on lost sleep stop The last story I did in this war was completely in character with the whole backbreaking business of the march from the Rhine~~x~~ stop You see, on Vee E day four of us were still behind the Russian lines and we didn't even hear of it until late that afternoon when we were told by some British and American prisoners of war stop We had been trying for three days to get back across the Elbe, and of course when we heard of the end of the war we almost blew our top trying to get back to a ~~xxx~~ transmitter stop At ~~four~~ six oclock that afternoon we finally located a bridge about thirty miles away and we headed for it stop But behind the Russian lines all road signs -- (where there are road signs) are in Russian stop And even where you can decipher the alphabet you cant tell what it means stop It took us three hours to cover those thirty miles over tiny country roads dash we were driving a big captured German limousine undash stop ~~xxx~~ We had to ford one creek in it and on one road we picked up about ten miles of Russian signal wire that wound itself around our driveshaft ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ and it took us half an hour to tear it off~~x~~ stop


FIELD
CENSOR

PRESS WIRELESS

110073

page two press columbia broadcasting newyork

We finally got across the bridge and decided that we'd save time if we went up to Ninth Army instead of going back to First Army stop ~~Nixx~~ Ninth Army was at Brunswick whichwas a bit nearer stop

Smith colon Ninth Army was at Brunswick all right, but the Press camp was about fifty miles east stop

Hottelet sadly colon Yeah, so we found out stop We crossed the Elbe at about nine oclock that night and I took over the wheel from Vic Bernstein of PM who'd been driving all day stop At half past one we reached ~~Brnns~~ Brunswick and found -- as you say -- that the press camp was so far away there was no point in going back stop So we gassed up and hit the road again at two oclock to drive back to First Army stop We couldn't take the straight road because that led through the Harz Mountains dash and they were still pretty unhealthy at night even then stop We had to make a terrific detour to the east stop I drove all the way in dash five and a half hoursundash and for the last half hour ~~I think~~ I was/asleep nine tenths at the wheel stop Back at First Army I ~~sent~~ sent some cables to tell the office where I was dash beaause we'd just vanished four days before and nobody knew where we were undash and then/I tottered off to bed stop about ten oclock

At ~~half past one~~ twenty to two I found somebody shaking me to ~~tell~~ tell me I was on the air in ~~half an hour~~ twenty minutes stop I dashed down to the transmitter in my pajamas and a raincoat looking like something out of a concentration camp and got everything set just in time stop But how, I'll never know.

smith colon I can sympathize with you dick stop just for fun I collected vital statistics of my jeep-life for the last two weeks

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156
[illegible] 1945
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FIELD [illegible] CHIEF
[illegible] CENSOR

PRESS WIRELESS

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION AS CENSORED
159
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FIELD PRESS CENSOR

110072

page three press columbia broadcasting newyork

stop running from press camp and radio transmitter to the front and back--- a distance that increased fromtwenty to forty miles every day-- I averaged over two hundred miles in a Jeep per day stop they were dusty miles too and bumpy miles stop the german roads we travelled on worn out just like shoe soles stop I literally bumped one Jeep to death stop piece by piece it fell apart stop finally I had it towed to the side of a burned out sherman tank which was waiting for repairs stop I left it there and hitch hiked on to the front para they were sometimes dangerous miles too [illegible] riding along those twisting roads in the harz mountains which our tanks had skimmed but hadnt cleaned out stop two ninth army press jeeps rolled into camp one night with bullet holes in their chasses stop in one place germans a mile back in the woods were dropping shells on the road at the regular rhythm of about one every minute stop often the jerries did that -- [illegible] exhausting their ammunition before coming out to surrender stop the intervals between the shots were so regular that you could make a dash for it with reasonable safety stop they couldnt see what they were shooting at stop all the same it wasnt any fun para those mountains were full of germans stop one day we were casually coasting down a one of those mountain roads and seven germans stepped out of the forest about a hundred yards are so ahead of us stop we slammed on our brakes and started tojump out and make a run for it stop but the jerries were scareder than we were stop they dropped their guns on the road-- afraid that we would shoot-- and held uptheir hands stop we guarded them until a truckload of GIs pulled up and took them into custody stop the germans didnt say anything but they looked a little dazed when I told them the sad news in parting stop they

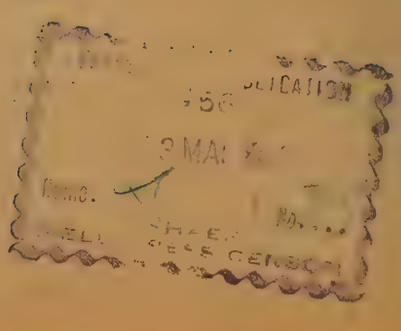
PRESS WIRELESS

110072

page four press columbia broadcasting newyork

didnt have todroptheir guns and surrender stop not a soul in our jeep had a gun [illegible] stop Hottelet colon The same thing happened to us -- only it was only one German waiting at a bend in a deserted little back road with a white flag stop he said he had a couple of pals in the woods who'd like to surrender, and wouldn't we wait while he went in and got them stop We waited for about five minutes and when he didn't come out we took off stop Wen decided maybe his chums had decided they could hold out against three correspondents in a jeep stop But dizzier and more hectic than even that period of pursuit eastward from the Rhine were the four or five days we spent hunting the Russians stop Radio and airplane messages kept coming in putting Red tanks closer and closer to our front line stop You began to feel as if you were part of a Disney cartoon stop You'd get a report, say - this is it - get into a jeep and gallop over those lousy roads for three hours stop And when you got down to battalion not a soul would know what the score was stop And when you turned around to go home somebody with a ouija board would spot the Russians coming at us thirty or forty miles up the front -- and you'd go dashing up therE stop Another false alarm stop Finally we took jeeps out into no mans land to find the Russians stop And I won't forget the weather either stop instead of a decent springy april we had over one weekend a succession of hailstorms, snowstorms, thunderstorms and icy gales stop The world was waiting for us to meet the Russians as a historic occasion, but after a week of frantic and useless looking for them we wanted to find them just to get in out of the rain stop

SMITH colon I think our Russian allies will never know how popular and sought=after they were by the American press that hectic week before wefinally met them stopevery breeze that blew across the elbe brought



PRESS WIRELESS

110072

PAGE FIVE -- CBS, NY

a new rumor that the Red Army had arrived stop and every morning a convoy of correspondents went dashing to another divisions sector to meet them stop one day standing on theriver bank we got our first ~~real~~ solid evidence that the Reds were near stop two german soldiers bleeding and ragged came running up to us stop they said they had just seen the russians stop the colonel who was with us took one look at them and told them they didnt have to tell him === he could see it stop with two other correspondents the colonel and a GI we went out on a little patrol through the woods to try and find them stop after an hour we came back with seventyfive german prisoners dash but ~~maxx~~ still no russians stop up on the ninth army front èye never did meet the russians stop I was called back to headquarters before they came stop but you did dick stop was it worth waiting for query

HOTTELET colon Depends how you look at it stop One story I've never told is the one about the Battle of Torgau, when we had one of the first banquets with the Russians stop We call it the Battle of Torgau, not because we had any friction -- on the contrary stop Everything and everybody was well oildd stop It gets its name from the number of casualties stop The party began to break up when one American major general was carried out stop After him ~~xxxx~~ went in quick succession/two Russian brigadiers and three colonels stop You should have seen the correspondents straggle back to the press camp stop One of them had fallen out of his jeep and was covered with blood stop A couple more had had a fistfight during the trip back and banged each other up stop And a good many other were just plain deep unconscious stop I've often wondered what kind of copy went out of the First Army press camp that night stop ~~Did you fellows up at Ninth have any brawls of that sort~~ Howard query

~~SMITH colon~~ Howard you met the Russians when you flew to berlin to cover the ratification of the surrender stop were there any brawls like that there query

PRESS WIRELESS

110073

page ~~five~~ SIX presscolumbia broadcasting newyork

SMITH colon no dick stop liquor wasdoubtless just as abundant and it was just as ~~abundantly~~ abundantly consumed -- but all it seemed to produce was a superabundance of friendship stop ~~eye~~ I can still see Marshall Zhukov and General Spaatz ~~embracing one another like~~ standing and embracing one another ~~after two hours loaded with toasts~~ like old long lost cronies after two hours loaded with toasts stop one russian officer appeared to be embracing me too but that was just to help me out of the room when my legs turned to rubber after four hours of toasts invodka and champagne and red and white ~~wines para by the way dick eye talked to some russian war correspondents in berlin stop they were surprised to hear we moved with the veryforemost combat troops stop and eye was surprised when they told me they didnt stop they said they generally stayed behind with some headquarters stop eye confess toa slight swelling of the head when they observed with polite admiration that we dont carry guns stop russian correspondents do~~ But it was a great way to end my interlude asa warcorrespondent -- celebrating with our allies in the enemys very capital ~~para~~ stop

HOTTELET colon Well I hope it means that we can realize our ambition -- which is not to have to cover any more wars stop For both of us this is the end of ~~a~~ five and a half years more than ~~grind~~ of it stop Which is plenty stop Both Howard and I have families to raise stop War reporting is sometimes glamorous, sometimes dangerous, certainly never dull -- but it doesn't leave you much time to yourself stop And that holds true no matter where you work stop This ~~is~~ IS HOWARD SMITH Richard C. Hottelet reporting ~~from Paris stop we take you now to Rome, Winston Burdett reporting~~ enditem

Richard Hottelet

PRESS WIRELESS

Zuhrer 2/3 11021

CBS Hottelet 2247 24 May 1945

Heinrich Himmler is dead. The head of the Nazi terror machine escaped human justice by swallowing posion last night. He had been taken prisoner by the British Second Army. -- He had been caught like like a tramp, and he died like one. --- ~~Some time on Tuesday~~ IT WAS ON TUESDAY Himmler and two aides tried to walk across a bridge near Hamburg. In place of their gorgeous black and silver SS uniforms they wore shabby civilian clothes. Himmler's little spectacles were gone, and one of his watery blue eyes was covered with a black patch. His mustache was shaved off ~~xxxxxxx~~ but his weak chin was covered with stubble. -- He produced an army discharge in the name of Hitzinger. But stupidly enough it was not a regular army discharge, but one from the military gestapo, the field security police. It was suspicious in itself. -- The three men were questioned. They told different stories, so they were held. And ~~xxxx day~~ YESTERDAY, still unrecognized, they were sent to British Army headquarters for interrogation. --- There the little man who had spent the last twelve years barking orders that sent thousands to their death, spent the last twelve hours of his life wheedling and pleading-- trying to convince the British that his name was, Hitzinger. --- His story rang false. Sternfaced British interrogators kept digging. Finally he gave up and admitted who he was. --- He had been carefully searched, and now he was given all new clothes - but neither coat nor trousers. Wrapped in a blanket he was driven away to special safekeeping, and there he was searched again, from head to foot. --- But somehow he had concealed a phial of poison in his mouth. And while a doctor was looking into his mouth Himmler jerked his head back, crunched the phial and swallowed ~~xxxx~~ cyanide of potassium. -- The doctor grabbed him by the throat. It was too late. The ~~xxxx~~ chief of the mighty SS, the scourge of Europe stood ~~xx~~ there for a moment in his underpants and then slumped in a miserable heap.

(THE COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN NAVY, ADMIRAL FRIEDEBURG, HAD DONE THE SAME THING A FEW HOURS BEFORE UP IN FLENSBURG)

There's one ~~xxxx~~ particularly good thing about the way Himmler was caught. Here was the man who would have been charged with preparing a Nazi underground. If there were such a thing he would have escaped to it. But

apparently we so disorganized the Nazis in their swift defeat that Himmler - the man who had whole factories of skilful forgers working for him, who could have had his ~~mk~~ whole body remoulded by plastic surgeons - that Himmler was caught in a routine/check ~~by~~ but tight because ~~mf~~ his papers were stupidly faked. ----- It's a good omen that all the Nazi war criminals, including Ribbentrop, who is still at large, will be caught. ---- The dragnet is drawing tighter for them all. These next weeks and months will see in Germany ~~mmxmf~~ the greatest manhunt~~x~~ of all time. Right now Justice of the Supreme Court Robert Jackson, who is charged with ~~the~~ bringing war crim nals to justice is in Paris. He is working very closely with Major General William Donovan, and there are indications that ~~Donovans~~ the American secret service, the Office of Strategic Services, will help in hunting down ~~Nazi~~ German war criminals.

CBS Hottelet 1200 23 May 1945

This business of getting back to normal after the war is not going to be a picnic. Mainly because so many people have different ideas as to what is normal. The lid is being lifted here, and in the next few weeks will see intense -- and increasingly bitter political activity. The cost of living is still too high here, salaries too low, the black market still much too much in control of the situatio --- and no immediate prospect of improvement. Everybody's agreed that definite steps must be taken. But in the last week or so organized labor has taken the lead by flatly demanding higher pay -- and is resorting more and more to the weapon of the strike to get it. --- And not only to get more money, but also to show political strength. The miner's strike up north has been settled, they got a sizeable increase in pay because the government couldn't afford to let coal production drop. But the government has been holding out against raising other salary scales, arguing that this would lead straight to inflation. -- So labor has been putting on the squeeze. The strike of insurance employees is still going on, but that isn't very dramatic. Much more pointed are the strike demonstrations beginning today. This morning a one day general strike began in the Loire department - as a protest, not only against low wages, but also against the fact that the political program of the Resistance movement (which includes nationalization of the key industries) has not been carried out. Today also the French entertainment industry has called a one day strike - closing all theaters and movies in protest, among other things, against what it calls domination by international trusts. Tomorrow there is a one day general strike in the Department of l'Isere. This evening a huge meeting of workers has been called in Paris to consider future action. -- With these strikes and meetings Labor is calling the roll, focussing attention and taking stock of its own strength in preparation for increased political activity. ----- But it's not only

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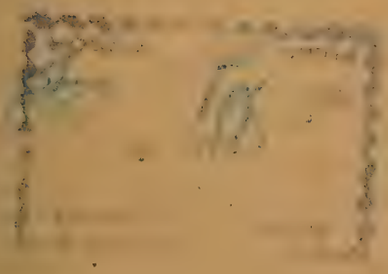
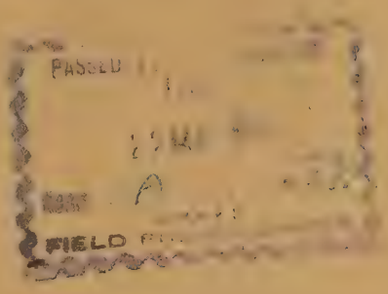
organized labor that's beating the government. The National Council of Resistance is calling loudly for changes in the government -- and the other liberal and left wing parties are joining in to demand more seats in the cabinet, on the basis of the recent election. --- DeGaulle intends to keep a coalition cabinet -- but he's going to have to work hard and skilfully to keep it going. ~~In any case the~~ THIS political revival in France in the next couple of months is going to be worth watching.



CBS Hottelet 2247 22 May 1945 109692

Here in France hardly a day goes by that you aren't reminded in one way or another that this beginning of the peace period is not going to be a picnic. It certainly has started out to be a time of at least as sudden and radical change as the war was. -- The news from London today of the split in the coalition government was just another marker of this trend. Only in Paris it seems less natural than in London that Mr. Churchill -- the symbol of Britain, the ~~last~~ embattled symbol of the last freedom that remained in Europe --- that Mr. Churchil should now have to fight an election if he wants to keep his ~~job~~ -- ~~xxx~~ ~~because of that~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~ the news has had the effect here of underlining the fact ~~xx~~ that in a free, democratic country no one is entitled to his position -- that everyone who holds high political office must show his responsibility to the people by asking them to confirm him in that office. In France there has as yet not been a general election. There isn't likely to be one until the end of this year. But the municipal elections held here last month are already beginning to have their effect. There are going to be cabinet changes. ~~Since~~ The elections showed a trend to the left, so the left wing parties are going to get several more seats in DeGaulle's cabinet -- and to make room for them some of the more conservative members of the present provisional government are going to resign. ---- But this is only an interim solution. The forces of democracy here are finding their feet, mustering their strength. Organized labor is feeling out the ground with a wave of strikes for higher wages. And day after tomorrow there's going to be a series of General Strikes . So far the council of trade unions has announced a general strike in the department of the Loire, and in Isere. They will last only one day but they are intended more than anything else ~~as~~ as demonstrations of the strength of ~~as~~ the organized workers. It's like calling the roll. Both Edward Herriot and Leon Blum are back in France now, and they will certainly act as ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ political rallying points -- even

even th ugh at the moment both of them support DeGaulle. -- There's going to be more and more political activity here during the summer. And when the elections come they'll be as much of a whangdoodle of a fight as they'll be in England. --- Maybe more so.



PRESS WIRELESS

MURROW TO CBS.... Sunday 17.45...

This is Ed Murrow in Paris....There are four reporters here in the Studio.. It would be difficult to find four men who ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ have had more experience of Europe during the last six years..At various times you have heard them from all the Capitols and most of the battlefields..They are all Columbia correspondents and when we meet,as we do occasionally between assignments,we compare notes and argue...Weve been doing that here in Paris forthe last couple of days..Larry Leseuer aws in France during the first winter of the war,in London during the blitz,spent a year in Russia,landed with the Americans on D day and has been with them ever since..Howard Smith left Germany the day before Pearl Harbour..stayed in Switzerland and has spent the last few months with the Americanxxx armies in Germany..last week he went back to Berlin again to cover the surrender...Bill Downs was our correspondent in Russia for one year,came on to the Normandy beaches with the British and remained with them till the Germans surrendered..Dick Hottelet knows Germany as well as Smith..he even spent four months in a Nazi jail....~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ Dick,you and Howard Smith both speak excellent German and you have now spent several months in Germany..have you found anyone who had a sense of guilt..any remorse for what the Germans have done?

HOTTELET... The only German I met who felt that the suffering of germany is going thru now were in any way due to the moral wrongs ~~that~~ OF the Nazi machine ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ was a young german communist in Buchenwald... he said quite clearly that ~~the~~ GERMANY'S work of reconstruction and restitution ~~that~~ ~~Germany would be engaged in~~ during the coming years ~~was~~ IS a logical result of wh t had happenend before..BUT Most germans were sorry they lost the war ~~but~~ AND not

sorry form anything they had done

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Murrow....Do you agree with that Smith...

SMITH...Yes..Out of hundreds of Germans I have talked to only two have expressed any sense of ~~guiktxx~~ personal guilt as Germans..Most of them were aware in a general way the crimes of their nation and leaders,but none of them felt that he or she was in any way personally guilty...

DOWNS..They may feel no responsibility but they feel plenty of fear..guilty fear..mostly of the slave labour..

MURROW....Leseuer you have just come back from Germany..whats happening to the slave labourers..Leseuer About half the slave labour has been gathered into camps...half of the two and a half million we found..not the four milliojn we expected to find...

MURROW...Whats going to happen in Germany this winter..Hottelet?

~~Hottelet~~ Hottelet...It will be the worst winter the Germans have had since 1918. There wont be enough labour to harvest wht crops there will be..

SMITH..The coal mines that are working will probably be producing fort he countries Germany has exploited for the last five years ...

DOWNS..Its going to be tough ..but not as tough as they made it for other people..Their shoes will last thru the winter..Other nations will need so much sympathy that I cant spare any for the Germans...

Leseuer...The Germans are working hard..on their defeat gardens..they are the best clad people Ive seen in Europe but there will probably be a lot of sickness...The sewage systems,the crowded living conditions is bound to breed epidemics..

MURROW....Well if they get hungry cold and desperate ,will they begin shooting..will the underground begin to function as it did in the German occupied countries?

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SMITH..There may be individual acts of desperation but the basis of all of all underground movements we have known for the past five years has been a reasonalble hope of aid and liberation from outside and the Germans have no hope of that...

MURROW..Hottelet what about political assasination?

Hottelet... If a member of any potential Nazi underground can pose as a Robin Hood, if he can be sure that he will be helped -- or at least not betrayed -- if he knocks on anybody's back door, then we might have assassination and a political undrground. But whether this is possible or not depends on how well we discredit the Nazis, and on how well we govern.

SMITH...More than that, we've got to do something to give the Germans and most of Europe some kind of faith. This war has overturned scales of values everywhere. Not only cities, but also psychologies, faiths have been destroyed. The Russians appear to have a plan, precisely for dispossessed peoples. But so far none from us has emerged.

MURROW...At the moment relations between Russia and the western powers seem to go from bad to worse..There is no reliable news about what is going on in the Russian zone of occupation...There is no agreement about methods of administration...In Britain there is increasing criticism of Russian tactics, suspicion of Russian intentions..and much of it comes from friends of Russia..Moscow has drawn heavily on its balance of good will in Britain.. Leseuer you spent a year in Russia..how do you account for this deadlock which seems to extend from the Baltic to to Dardanelles.?

LESEUER...Well its very difficult to avpid over-simplification of of the division between Russian and anglo-american ideas. But I do think one of the most profound differences that exist between us is that both

the russian andourselves are not really trying to understand each other; instead we are trying to project our own viewpoints at each other and are disappointed because we each do things differently...At the moment Europe is still governed by fear... The Russians are afraid of an agnlo-american bloc and we are afraid of Russia's growing power...And the things people do under the influence of fear are not what they would do in an atmosphere of confidence. But I think that once the Russian reach a point where they can take their newposition for granted..and we can see that we have little to fear from them..the tension will disappate.

MURROW...Do you agree with that Downs?

DOWNS... Yes and no. It seems to me that this so-called tension is growing into more than that. I have heard military men here in Paris only 10 days after V-E day spouting the same phrases used by the Nazis....talking about the possibilities of a war against the Russians. These same men last year when the Red Army was advancing were then proudling acclaiming them as "our great Ally." It boils down to this. We do not understand the Russians....they don't understand us. The problems of German occupation by the Allies are the first great combined effort to make peace workable. But it is not going to work if men in San Francisco or officers in Paris or people in Podunk start blowing off their mouths before they know what is happening and why.

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MURROW..Probably eveyone who has worked in Europe would agree that more information would result in less misunderstanding..Butt he Russians seem to see no reason why they should give us more news than they give their own people..You will all remember that there was a time when many were saying that the terms of peace in Europe..the decisions a to frontiers and reparations should be held over for three to five years to allow for a cooling off period...Smith,do you think that is either possible or desirable?

SMITH... In theory it sounds great. But after a war of this duration and violence, it's not very realistic to expect people to cool down. Many peoples-- like the Yugoslavs-- bled and starved a long time for goals that are pretty clear in their minds. If a settlement is not reached soon, the people with guns are li.ely to go about settling their own pr blems in their own way.

Hottelet.... And apart from that, the thousands of little settlements and adjustments that are made every day build up to a new bigger situation. Things have changed EVEN in the last month -- and if anyone tried to postpone a European development several years he would find that the old problems would have vanished with the weeks and months - and an entirely new set OF HEADACHES formed and frozen.

MURROW...The problems of peace are already emerging..and there appear to be no simple solutions..One that is already causing comment and controversy is the trial and punishment of war criminals..It is a political as well a a legal problem..Mr Downs,do you think that delay in bringing them to justice will improve their chances of escaping it?

DOWNS....That would be a natural development. Evidence disappears, witnesses die....and we don't want to have to dig up income tax laws to punish the brutes of Buchenwald, Dachau or Belsen.

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Leseuer.... The russians are going to begin their war ~~xxxxxxx~~ criminal trails very soon, on a regional basis and I think the demand for action on our part will be stimulated by the demand in the liberated western democracies for quick action. I think the only delay will ~~xxxx~~ br brought about by our efforts to pump the war criminals for information .. Public clamour will be too insistant to give the war criminals any chance to collect the annuities they may have salted away..

Hottelet.... ~~xxx~~ But an artificial delay would not only help the war criminals escape justice, ~~xxx~~ it would change the quality of that justice. These men are guilty - guilty in their souls and guilty in their actions. Their sentences have been pronounced by the thousands of men they ~~xx~~ murdered and the world they dragged into war. To be justice their punishment must be swift.

SMITH... There's a very important diplomatic angle too, I think. Delay ~~xxxx~~ is likely to breed mistrust of our intentions among our allies. The Hess affair is already a case in point.

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MURROW..Now lets talk for a minute about the boys who are going home.. We have all heard soldiers talk about it for years..some of them are wondering what theyll find when they get back..folks at home are wondering how they should treat them.....Lesseuer?

LESUEUR...If there's one thing our boys over here have learned it's how to take care of themselves. I don't think they'll need many suggestion when they get back. They know what they want. they've turnedin grown men, full of ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ self-reliance. What they need is jobs they'll be happy in, they have pretty good idea how to take care of the rest of their wants...All they want is to be turnedloose to enjoy themselves for a while..and then an opportunity to settle down.~~xx~~

SMITH..I agree, Larry. Take them back to a healthy America, good jobs, reasonable security, and...pretty girls---- and they'll take care of themselves. ..

DOWNS ...I'm heading home myself in the next few days. I don't want any "treatment" and neither do the rest of the fellows. Just let us relax for awhile...a lot of us are going to the Pacific.

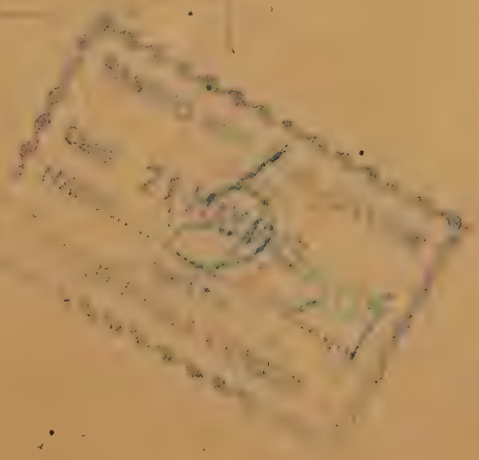
Hottelet... Certainly, if there's any adjusting to be done it'll best be done by beingx natural. The wife or girl friend who gets kissed by a GI coming back from Europe is going to know she's been kissed -- but there's certainly no reason for her to have a cop and a psychiatrist at each elbow. Sure you'll find the boys different, but then they'll find you different too. ~~xxx~~ ... If I were coming home, which I'm not, I'd want to loaf and eat and sleep ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ and find my friends eager to hear all my stories. If ~~xxxx~~ that makes me a psychological case -- OK I'll stay carzy.

There ought to be something pleasant to report from Paris -- after all, it spring is in full bloom, and the place is supposed to be gay. But it isn't gay. -- And in this, Paris, which is the most European of capitals, reflects the spirit of Europe. There is genuinely very little to be gay about. There's uncertainty about what's happening inside France. There's uncertainty over the rash of political crises that's swept across the continent. Even France has a territorial question that is causing concern. French troops are still holding a small belt of ground in northwest Italy. We've told them we don't like it -- but that hasn't made them pull out. When we ask them what they went down there they evade the question. The official explanation is that France has some minor territorial claims on Italy in that area -- no great plans of annexation, just some boundary corrections. There are a few places where high ground on the Italian side of the line dominates some villages on the French side.

(You see, the war may be over here, but people think in military terms more than ever.) In order to make sure of this ground French troops went in but kept on going miles beyond it, without telling anyone and without asking anyone's permission. --- Of course everyone's worried that this might develop into another Trieste affair, but the French smile and say it's unimportant -- and stay where they are. -- And this itch for territory is apparent in another direction - up in the northeast. It may very well be that the French will raise the question of the Saar basin. Already posters are appearing on walls here, proclaiming the Saar as French soil, torn from France after the Napoleonic wars by German aggression. So far the matter of the Saar has not been raised officially, but it may well be as soon as it is turned over to the French as part of their occupation zone. Another problem that immediately affects the French is the one of Syria, and the Lebanon where new French troops have been sent, so they say, to protect French interests. But don't think that the other sore spots of Europe - Trieste and Poland and

Austria aren't worrying the French people at least as much. ——— Of course these external troubles have their effects inside the country too. When you come back from Germany you find that whereas our troops are mainly worried about how many points they have and how soon they can go home, the French are devoting much of their feeble effort to building up an army. You see columns of young men marching down country roads, and bouncing over rough ground on motorcycles. Instead of stockpiling coal to keep the people warm in this next difficult winter, most of the coal is going to war factories. ——— The government's emphasis is on building up a big army ——— what for? No one really knows. Mainly because France wants to feel herself a great power and great powers have big armies.

It's certainly a strange way to mark the transition from war to peace.



PRESS WIRELESS

~~The state of complete uncertainty in which Germany is going to be governed has been~~

I'm told on good authority that the Western Allies have begun to press Russia to come out with her plans for the government of Germany. There's widespread feeling that the present uncertainty - in which nothing ~~[illegible]~~ can be accomplished toward an overall and permanent settlement -- that this uncertainty has now lasted as long as it should be allowed to last. So now we're asking the Russians, for the love of mike to tell us where and when they think the Allied Control Commission should start to function; and when and how they propose to complete the occupation of their zone. Up till now we've seen no urgent reason to hurry the Russians ~~[illegible]~~ in this particular question. The general impression has been that their delay was due to purely technical causes. We think the Russians probably don't have as many people trained in the complicated planning that military government of Germany demands, and therefore it's not unnatural for them to take longer in thinking things out. --- One thing nobody wants is to have the Russians ever say that they were rushed into something. --- Another reason we've bided our time is that some of the immediate questions to be settled primarily affect the Russians. The British and American armies, for instance, now hold about thirty percent of the future Russian zone of occupation in Germany. We've been willing to leave it to them to name the date on which they feel like taking over ----- And we've got many scores of thousands of Russian prisoners of war, whom we're waiting to send back as soon as the Russians make arrangements to take them. --- But our allies have shown no signs of haste in either instance. Now we've reached the point where they're beginning to hold up the parade. The main problems among BRITAIN, FRANCE + AMERICA ~~[illegible]~~ have been settled. The French zone of occupation is fixed. --- From now on in the future of Germany is an Allied responsibility, and it's time that the Russians came in and shouldered their share.

THREE OF THE FOUR OCCUPYING POWERS

PRESS WIRELESS

While the big picture of the occupation of Germany by the Four Great Powers is still about as confused as ever, one American Army has been getting on with the job. It's our Fifteenth Army, commanded by Lieutenant General Leonard Gerow. And its principle is that when you're in charge of a piece of ground -- fourteen thousand square miles, to be exact, including the Saar Basin, the western Rhineland and the western half of the Ruhr basin --- when you're in charge of an area like that, with a peacetime population of eleven million people, you roll up your sleeves and go to work. You can't afford to wait until the socalled high level policy decisions are worked out. In the meanwhile crops have to be planted and harvested, people die and get married and have children. They start going about their trades, AND rebuild their houses. THEY go to church and need schools. Hair DOESNT STOP GROWING ~~grows and has to be~~ teeth get holes in them and have to be pulled - no matter what the high policy is. --- And the Fifteenth Army has been doing this every day occupation now for months. --- Don't forget that Aachen was occupied less than two months after we liberated Paris -- and that's a lot of time under the bridge. ~~The terrific price of Nazism, military government has been felt there -- but good work has been done.~~ In this area of blasted fields and devastated cities we have avoided both disease and starvation. We've laid good FIRST foundations for a selfrespecting and selfsupporting democratic community. And when most of the Fifteenth Army zone is taken over, as it will be, by the French and the British, they'll find that what we've done is creditable. ---

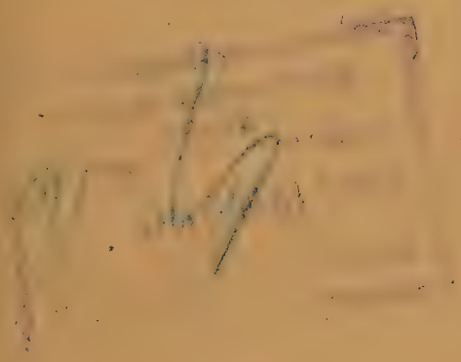
But the problems we face there and elsewhere haven't ended. They've only begun. Right now we're still in the stage of evacuating millions of prisoners of war and slave laborers. And it's a pressing problem. Tonight M. Leon Blum, former Prime Minister of France, who was released from German captivity only two weeks ago issued a call for even more and swifter help for those allies of ours who are still on the ron

PASSED FOR PUBLICATION
Date 19 MAY 1945
NE.... NO.....

↓ over

road back. There is still much sickness and suffering of ourkfreidns in Germany that call for ~~quick~~ speedy help.

This is Richard C. Hottelet in Paris returning you to



PRESS WIRELESS

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AMERICAN PLAN OF CONTROL

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POSSIBLE CHANGE OF YALTA PLAN

From Our Special Correspondent

PARIS, MAY 16

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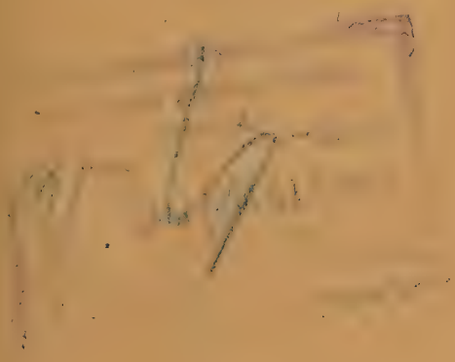
This is Richard C. Hottelet in Paris returning you to



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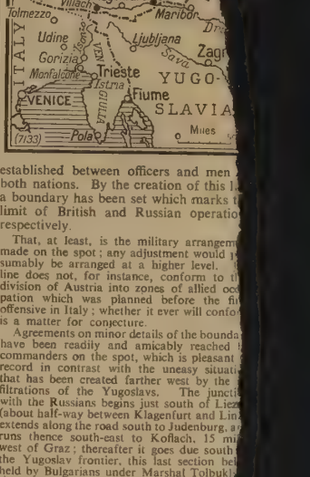

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Lottelot 2247 May 1945

The headlines here tonight are mainly taken up with the ...rts of a Japanese peace offer -- ~~or couldn't be right or~~ ~~there~~ France is directly interested in the Pacific war. ... oldest colony - ~~French~~ Indo China is still occupied by the Japanese. ---- But for all that popular attention stays centered much closer to home,--- on the French men and women streaming back from Germany every day from their prisoner of war and slave labor camps. --- It's a pleasure to see them come. Out at LeBourget airfield ~~in Paris~~ transports land every couple of minutes and pour out ~~scores~~ dozens ~~of~~ in tattered old uniforms, with oddcolored bags and bundles slung over their shoulders. ~~They come blinking in the warm May sun~~ ~~and are then shepherded across~~ the landing area to the big new building a French airforce band strikes up, lots of bugles and lots of flourishes -- the sort of thing an American Legion band at home does so well. Overhead the tricolor, the French Flag, flies from every available pole. There are a few ~~welcomers~~, ~~a few~~ ~~and~~ ~~newspapermen~~ to ~~go~~ through the building, get on a bus and are taken away to a reception cente ~~-- It all works very smooth~~ ~~ly.~~ ~~...~~ ~~minutes for~~ ~~...~~ ~~the whole~~ ~~...~~ ~~...~~ ~~...

Y'S FEAT LANTIC

5 CONVOYED IPS LOST

SURRENDERS OFF WFOUNDLAND

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, MAY 16

Jones Ingram, C.-in-C., United antic Fleet, announced at a Press e to-day that a destroyer escort et had accepted the surrender, east of Newfoundland, of one any's newest and largest sub-

00-ton vessel was headed for Japan rmany surrendered. Two Japanese had committed *hara kiri*. Three generals were in the submarine. o contained piles of charts, plans, and it connected with aviation. Admiral revealed that Japanese submarines n part in the Battle of the Atlantic. sunk off Iceland late last summer, ng the débris that came to the surface les of rubber. He suspected that the ad refuelled in the Indian Ocean.

Battle of the Atlantic, he added, was sive one, for had it not been won there have been no invasion of Africa or andy. The American Navy convoyed ships across the Atlantic, losing only Of over 500 German submarines sunk Atlantic, the American Navy accounted 26. The first German submarine menace overcome by the spring of 1943, he said, the Nazis produced better submarines, and had expected another fierce attack early in 5. Thanks to allied bombing of German yards, and for other reasons, the develop- it of new submarines was delayed, but y went into action early in April. One of m that was caught had been submerged m March 21 to April 9, and he believed re were some that could stay under for seven eks.

MORE U-BOATS ARRIVE

More U-boats arrived yesterday in nited Kingdom ports, and to-day a large pply carrying U-boat is expected in the ersey.

The U 776 surrendered in Weymouth Bay sterday. She was escorted by two corvettes d a flying-boat, and a Liberator circled und. This was the third U-boat to sur- nder in Weymouth Bay.

he supply-carrying U 532, one of the gest of its type, is due in the Mersey to-day, h 110 tons of tin, which acts as ballast, tons of molybdenum, 8 tons of wolfram, tons of rubber, and half a ton of quinine. e cargo will be unloaded, probably for use inst Japan, whence it came.

ERMAN NAVY AFTER THE SURRENDER

ANY SHIPS STRANDED OR SUNK

e Admiralty states that the following present disposition and state of the ining main units of the German Navy the surrender:—

EL.—The 8-inch cruiser Admiral Hipper he 6-inch cruiser Emden, both stranded n destroyers, including four of the Elbing

OPENHAGEN.—The 8-inch cruiser Prinz n and the 6-inch cruiser Nurnberg, both tive. Three destroyers and two torpedo- S.

ILHELMSHAVEN.—The 6-inch cruiser Kola g on the bottom. One torpedo-boat.

ABENRAA. The 6-inch cruiser Leipzig naged

WINEMUNDE.—The pocket-battleship Lut- , standard displacement about 12,000 tons, g on the bottom, and the old battleship lesien, standard displacement over 13,000 s, sunk.

TETTIN. — The aircraft carrier Graf pelin, standard displacement about 25,000 s, incomplete and damaged.

GDYNIA.—The battle-cruiser Gneisenau, ndard displacement about 26,000 tons, sunk a blockship. The old battleship Schleswig- olstein, standard displacement over 13,000 ns, scuttled or used as a blockship.

KÖNIGSBERG.—The 8in. cruiser Seydlitz, lown up.

In addition there are about 10 more lestroyers and nine torpedo-boats, as well as pproximately 1,200 small naval craft, in various ports now in allied hands. These small vessels include E-boats and R-boats, M class minesweepers, speerbrechers, escort vessels, landing craft, and trawlers.

THE THRONE AS A BOND OF EMPIRE

TRIBUTE FROM AUSTRALIA

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

ADELAIDE, MAY 16

The *Advertiser*, in a leading article referring to Mr. Churchill's tribute to the King and Queen, says:—"Although there cannot be the least doubt that relations between the King and the veteran Prime Minister are both cordial and intimate in the personal sense after the five years' crisis faced and overcome together, Mr. Churchill's distinguished fidelity to the Throne is enhanced and fortified by a profound and closely reasoned consciousness of the vital importance of the monarchy as a political institution and as the one palpable bond uniting the British Empire.

"Many things have fallen during this fearful cataclysm, but the British Throne still stands, its value again wonderfully demonstrated and its foundations still further strengthened.

"The people of Australia, in common with those of the other self-governing Dominions of the Empire, have no less cause than their kinsmen in the Mother Country to rejoice over the stability and permanence of the British Crown. Not much is heard in this country nowadays of anti-British sentiment or Little Australian isolationism. Every reflective Australian is more than ever conscious of the high honour, as well as the advantage, of being attached to the British connexion."

MOST OF TARAKAN HELD BY AUSTRALIANS

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

SYDNEY, MAY 16

The Australians now control nearly all the usable portions of Tarakan, in Borneo, after securing the roads, towns, and two major oilfields. The Japanese retain only the swamps and the hinterland, whither they have retired. Mines are still being encountered round the airfield, and rain and high tides have been interfering with operations there. The sea is only a few inches below the surface of the airfield and heavy vehicles are becoming bogged.

FINES FOR GIVING VE HOLIDAYS

LISBON, MAY 16.—Fines up to £100 have been imposed on several allied firms in Lisbon because they did not obtain the permission of the National Labour Institute before granting two days' paid VE holiday to their Portuguese staffs.—*Reuter.*

R.A.A.F. pilots are to be provided for the air arm of the British Pacific Fleet until the fleet's requirements are met from the United Kingdom. Owing to an error, a report from Australia yesterday suggested that R.A.A.F. pilots would be used instead of pilots from the United Kingdom.

"The day before yesterday I sent you a leash of golden plovers — the greatest delicacy of this season. They suit the palate after a bad cold, as well as Oliver's biscuits which are famous."

— DISRAELI WRITING TO MRS. BRYDGES WILLIAMS, 6th MARCH, 1852.

For over 200 years, Bath Oliver Biscuits have won the recognition of discriminating palates because of their inimitable crispness and quality. Although war-time conditions have affected supplies today, they will be plentiful again when peace is here.

Fortts
ORIGINAL
BATH OLIVER
BISCUITS

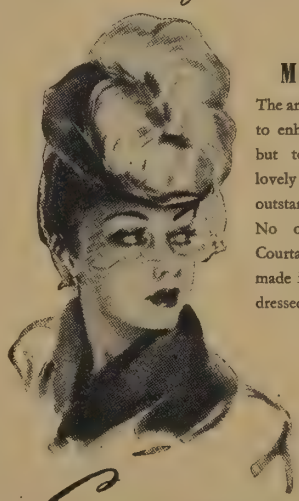
Steeling a march! Trust Gillette's fine-tempered edge to get through where the going's toughest. On the Elbe or on the chin, Gillette in battledress smooths the way — to that *victory smile*! Gillette in battledress, maybe — true to form!

Gillette in battledress

"Standard" Gillette Blades (plain steel) 2d each, including Purchase Tax. Fit all Gillette razors, old or new.

If you can't always get them, remember they're worth trying for! Production still restricted.

Creators of Loveliness...



MILLINERS

The art of the milliner helps to enhance natural beauty, but to smart women a lovely dress is also of outstanding importance. No one can deny that Courtaulds rayons have made it possible to be well dressed at moderate cost.

The Symbol of Loveliness that Lasts

Courtaulds THE GREATEST NAME IN RAYON

Will you want

a set with knobs on?

We have always tried to give you as few knobs as possible. And in 'knobs' we include all gadgets that may look exciting, but have little real use.

MURPHY
RADIO

C.R.C. 174.

47 80 of 10

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~~--- It all works very smoothly. The band strikes up just about every five minutes for a new batch. As the music starts one of the bright green Paris buses waiting outside backs up to the entrance to take the men aboard. American aircraft bring about 5,000 prisoners a day in these ex-~~

~~And by the end of May~~ Over half a million Frenchmen have already returned by air and rail. ----- But all these people coming back does not mean ~~unalloyed~~ UNDILUTED cheer and joy. They return to their country pretty much as strangers. They have their own problems, plans -- their own ideas on how things should be done. They are the most important factor in French life today. For years a stock phrase in ~~French~~ French political discussions has been -- wait until our men come home. --- Well, they're arriving now, coming back to a France that doesn't quite know where it's at. A France that's working hard at being a great international power, but also already very worried about having enough coal and food and clothes (AT HOME) in the ~~xxx~~ next winter. --- No one quite knows how they think as a group, but there's little doubt that the ragged figures coming back in ~~the~~ this warm early summer are the political future of France.

This ~~Paris~~ Bureau returning to General Electric

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